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The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXVIII NO. 74 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1940 PRICE: ONE ANNA

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IS IT 'CARAVAN RAJ' AGAIN?

BUTLER TO TAKE CHARGE OF INDIA OFFICE

INFUSION OF 'YOUNG BLOOD' FOR EMPIRE JOBS DURING WAR

LORD LINLITHGOW'S TERM TO BE EXTENDED: ANOTHER SPELL OF 'HOARE RULE' IN STORE FOR THIS COUNTRY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, March 26.

I understand that the proposed re-construction of the British Cabinet which affects junior ministerial posts, also includes the Secretary of State for India.

In all probability, Lord Zetland who completes in June five years' service as the head of the India Office will make room for a younger Conservative.

In this connection, Mr. R. A. Butler's future especially is under review. He has been one of the outstanding and successful junior ministers, and it is recognised that he has distinguished himself, not only as a great Parliamentarian, but as a successful administrator, as Under-Secretary for India, for Labour and for Foreign Affairs. I am told that in the present reshuffling, he is being marked for substantial promotion and although I will not say that he will definitely succeed Lord Zetland, I will not be surprised, if he becomes the Secretary of State for India.

It may be pointed out that one factor which outweighs all other considerations with Mr. Chamberlain and his immediate colleagues of the Conservative Party is that the time has arrived, when bold steps should be taken to throw responsibility on younger members of the party to carry on the work of the Empire.

BUTLER'S CLAIM

Moreover, Mr. Butler's claim for India Office is also based on the fact that Government is determined to pursue a policy of continuity with regard to India.

In other words, Government cannot find a better and younger Conservative to continue the policy carved by Sir Samuel Hoare under whom Mr. Butler had successful training for a long period.

LEASE FOR LINLITHGOW

This continuity of policy may also express itself in relation to the Viceroyalty.

I believe that soon after the Premier announces the personnel of the reconstructed Cabinet, steps will be taken to extend Lord Linlithgow's term of office at least for the duration of the war.

COALITION TALKS

PROSPECTS OF LIB—LABOUR ENTRY INTO CABINET

LONDON, March 26.

Speculations which are rife about alleged British Cabinet changes find little authentic support, Reuters Parliamentary Correspondent learns.

The position remains unchanged, regarding the suggestion that Opposition parties will be invited to join the Government.

A minority of Labour front benchers would be willing to join the Ministry, but the Parliamentary Labour Party is tied by the Labour movement, and its previous decision could not be modified without decision at a conference. The next conference meets during Whitsun Tide.

Meanwhile, the Labour Party generally is more suspicious of joining the Government, since Mr. Chamberlain's recent refusal to repeal the Trade Disputes Act. Recent discussions on supply matters have confirmed many members of the Opposition in their original view, that they are serving a most useful purpose in the effective prosecution of war by remaining in the Opposition.

If Labour entered the Government, however, the Opposition Liberals would certainly do so too. As long as the war situation remains relatively unchanged, the prospect appears to be one of early changes in the composition of the Government with a smaller body to direct the war, and probably more than one change in heads of defensive service organisation.—Reuter.

REYNAUD BROADCASTS

France's War Aims

LONDON, March 26.

M. Reynaud in a broadcast to the nation declared that France's war aim remained unchanged—to defeat the enemy. He promised that the decisions of the new Government would be mature and actions prompt. Regarding the inner cabinet of nine, M. Reynaud said that it was "enough for deliberation and not too many for action."

Referring to the formation of the new Government, M. Reynaud said that he was actuated by one idea—what Ministerial formation would give to the Government most strength for action. "If in the midst of the war, France offered a spectacle of a cascade of governments, then enemy propaganda would have denounced the failure of our democracy and impotence of our regime. But the real risk was of favouring the execution of the enemy's plan. He gambles on our internal breakup which would enable him to undertake military action at a minimum cost."—Reuter.

Oslo To Protest

BRITISH FLEET OFF NORWAY

Allegations Of Violation Of Norwegian Neutrality

OSLO, March 26.

An allegation that a British destroyer in attempting to stop a German vessel fired a warning shot which fell on Norwegian soil is made in an official statement issued to-day.

According to the statement, the incident occurred near Obrestad on March 22 and when the German vessel did not stop, the destroyer, which, it is alleged was within territorial waters, abstained from further force. The statement continues: "The shell fell without exploding on the shore not far from the road and near a railway station." The legation in London has been instructed to protest energetically against the violation of neutrality regulations.—Reuter.

Huge headlines in the main newspapers testify to the intense interest with which Sweden is following the latest sea developments off Scandinavia. "A whole British destroyer flotilla off the Norwegian coast" is one such heading. Although some individual Swedes say that German iron ore shipments through Norwegian waters must be stopped at all costs, the more general sentiment as expressed in papers is one of considerable sympathy for Norway's plight.

The "Svenska Dagbald" publishes a statement on the affair by the Norwegian Foreign Minister Koht who is quoted as saying "these are grave violations of Norwegian neutrality, but we must not forget that in every case, the British warships withdrew after their illegal entry into our waters."

The Dagens Nyheter's Oslo correspondent believes that British warships off Norway, in addition to testing the effectiveness of Norwegian neutrality patrol are lying in wait for one particular ship.—Reuter.

Mr. SAVAGE DEAD

WELLINGTON, March 26.

Mr. Savage, the Premier of New Zealand, is dead.

He was ailing for some time and sinking bit by bit. The Labour Party had only yesterday passed a resolution in appreciation of his services to New Zealand. He was 67 when he died and had to work hard to push his way to prominence. He was returned to New Zealand Parliament in 1907 after two unsuccessful contests. As Deputy Leader of the Labour Party he made a name for himself and was elected leader in 1933. He was first Labour Premier of New Zealand.

TURKEY'S DEFENCE BURDENS

ANKARA, March 26.

Professional men and bankers will pay 50 per cent more income-tax under a bill submitted to the National Assembly. The wage-earner are also liable for more tax but at lower rates. Owing to the international situation and the demand of national defence, tax-payers must provide a further eight million pounds to balance the fifty-four million pound budget.

Under the bill, taxes and duties will be increased on a long list of commodities including tea, coffee, sugar, spirits, tobacco, petrol and cotton goods.—Reuter.

GOVT. MOVE TO FOIL MASS PICKETING

New Turn In Bombay Textile Strike

WORKERS' DECISION; ORDERS TO POLICE

WHILE THE WORKERS INVOLVED IN THE BOMBAY TEXTILE STRIKE HAVE DECIDED TO START MASS PICKETING IN PLACE OF THE PICKETING BY TWO WOMEN WORKERS AT MILL GATES, THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY HOLD THAT IT WOULD "MEAN IN EFFECT INTIMIDATION AND OBSTRUCTION OF WILLING WORKERS" AND, THEREFORE, THEY SAY MASS PICKETING "CAN NOT BE ALLOWED AND POLICE HAVE ORDERS TO PREVENT IT"

Women's Demand

The thousand women workers who went on one-day hunger-strike on Tuesday broke their fast only after an assurance was given by the men workers at a rally of 70,000 workers the same evening that men workers would help in preventing the coming-in of black-legs to break the strike.

B. P. C. C. And Mediation

In the meanwhile on Tuesday night Mr. R. S. Nimbkar, General Secretary of the G. K. U. met Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, President of the B.P.C.C. in regard to the question of mediation and it is likely B.P.C.C. will consider the issue again on Thursday and offer its suggestions in the form of a communique.

MASS PICKETING TELLS

There was a huge gathering of the mill workers of the city of Bombay and Suburbs at Parel on Tuesday evening, when it was decided to organise mass picketing to prevent some of the "loyal" workers getting into the mills in buses belonging to the mills or otherwise. Accordingly peaceful mass picketing was started at 8-30 p.m. and most of the women workers were seen taking very active part. The picketing is getting more and more intense and even the so-called "loyal" workers were seen either returning home or joining the strikers.

BUT GOVT. WON'T ALLOW IT

The following statement relating to the Bombay mill strike was issued by the Government of Bombay on Tuesday night:—

"It has been brought to the notice of the Government that Labour leaders in recent speeches have instigated mass picketing at mill gates. This would mean in effect intimidation and obstruction of willing workers. Hitherto picketing by two pickets at each mill gate has been permitted. Large numbers cannot be allowed and the police have orders to prevent it."

B. P. C. C. AND TEXTILE STRIKE

Nimbkar Meets Bhulabhai Desai

Mr. R. S. Nimbkar, General Secretary of the Girni Kamgar Union called on Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, President of the B. P. C. C. at the latter's residence at Warden Road on Tuesday night and acquainted him with the situation regarding the textile strike.

Mr. Nimbkar, it is understood, informed the B. P. C. C. president that the G. K. U. was prepared for mediation of any person or organisation provided the mediator recognised the legitimate demands of the workers.

The B. P. C. C. will consider the strike situation at its meeting on Thursday evening and it is likely that a communique embodying the committee's suggestions will be conveyed to the G. K. U. by Saturday night.

Assurance To Women Workers

The thousand women strikers who had gone on one-day hunger-strike in the morning refused to break it until an assurance was forthcoming from men strikers that they would not only refrain from resuming work but also help the women pickets in counteracting the activities of the blacklegs.

An assurance to this effect was conveyed to the hunger-strikers at a rally of 70,000 workers at Kamgar maidan in the evening of Tuesday after which the fast was broken.

(See page 10)

EIGHT TO HANG

Sentences Of Riot Case Accused Confirmed By Ramdurg High Court

HUBLI, March 26.

Eight out of twelve death sentences were confirmed and the remaining reduced to transportation by the High Court, when Justice S. S. Patkar, ex- judge of the Bombay High Court, delivered judgment to-day at Ramdurg in an appeal filed by the accused in the Ramdurg riots.

The other sentences were also confirmed except in the case of one accused, who was discharged under Sec. 302 but whose sentence was confirmed under Sec. 143 C. P. C.

It is recalled that 82 accused were tried by the Ramdurg Session Judge in connection with the riots during April last and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, 29 being acquitted.—A. P.

IS IT FOR 'REDS' OR NAZIS?

TOKYO, March 26.

The Soviet Union is "feverishly importing" petroleum from America through Vladivostok, according to a Japanese press message from Tsuruga, terminus of the ferry-boat service linking Vladivostok with Japan.

The message adds that the Soviets are also seeking to develop their own Far-Eastern deposits.—Reuter.

Bolivian Revolt Suppressed

LA PLAZ, March 26.

The Bolivian Government has suppressed a revolt of 2,000 soldiers and a state of siege has been proclaimed throughout Bolivia.

Cable Item

The British High Commissioner at Palestine has arrived at Beirut to return the visit paid to Jerusalem by the French Commissioner in Syria.—Reuter.

New Offensive Against Mill Workers

Owners Discuss Problem Of Curtailment Of Production

AHMEDABAD, March 26.

Two schemes for the curtailment of production are being considered by the local mill agents. One sponsored by Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai contemplates curtailment of production of those sorts which have become unremunerative, while the other sponsored by several mill agents contemplates closing down of night shifts or working short hours or closing down mills altogether for some time.

Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai considers it suicidal to curtail production of remunerative sorts, while other mill agents consider his scheme unworkable, and seek to establish contact with Bombay mill agents to enlist their co-operation for their scheme.

Earnest efforts are expected to be made in this direction after the proceedings of the Industrial Court to which the question of Dearness Allowance is submitted are over.—A. P.

VICEROY'S "NO" TO EMPLOYMENT TAX

Assent To Congress Govt. Measure Withheld

LUCKNOW, March 26.

Assent to the U. P. Employments Tax Bill has been withheld by the Viceroy.

A notification in the U. P Gazette says that, having regard to the provisions of Section 2 of the India and Burma (Miscellaneous Amendments) Act 1940, His Excellency the Governor-General has under Section 76 of the Government of India Act 1935, withheld his assent from the United Provinces Employments Tax Bill 1939.—A. P.

C. P. GOVERNOR TO GO ON LEAVE

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, March 26.

Sir Francis Wylie, Governor of C. P. and Berar is likely to visit London on four months' privilege leave, if conditions in India permit.

Sardar Ujjal Singh

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, March 26.

The claims of Sardar Ujjal Singh are being vigorously pressed for appointment as adviser to the Secretary of State for India, in place of the late Sir A. T. Panniserlvam.

CIVIL MOBILISATION IN BULGARIA

SOFIA, March 26.

A new bill for civil mobilisation including measures to organise national economy in time of war has been introduced in the National Assembly by the Minister of War.

The bill provides for compulsory loans, severe measures against espionage and foreign propaganda and death penalty for speculators in foodstuffs and other products.—Reuter.

New German Torpedo

LONDON, March 26.

It is learnt from the Admiralty that the new type of German torpedo is not so very novel. It is not an advance on the British type of submarine. Its most ingenious feature is that it contains on it the portrait of Mr. Chamberlian complete with top hat and umbrella.—Reuter.

PESHAWAR, March 26.

His Excellency the Governor has extended the life of the Mardan District Board for one year, according to a Gazette notification.

Chinese Recapture Wuyuan

Strategic Pass Ensuring Positions On Bend Of Yellow River Also Taken

CHUNGKING, March 26.

It is officially announced that Chinese forces have recaptured Wuyuan, north of the Yellow River, which was taken by the Japanese early in February.

The Japanese are stated to have been driven from the city after severe hand-to-hand street fighting.

Exploiting the success, the Chinese have also captured the strategic pass forty miles east of Wuyuan, thus ensuring the security of the positions on the bend of the Yellow River.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

FIRST MARATHON RACE WINNER DEAD

ATHENS, March 26.

Spiros Louis, winner of the first Olympic Marathon Race in Athens in 1896, died at the age of 72. —Reuter.

National Week Is Coming

Acharya Kripalani's Circular To Provinces

ALLAHABAD, March 26.

"I have said and I repeat that there is no swaraj for the masses except through Khadi and other village crafts." These words of Mahatma Gandhi from the columns of the 'Harijan' are recalled by Acharya Kripalani, General Secretary of the Congress, in a circular letter issued to all the Provincial Congress Committees about the celebration of the National Week from April 6 to April 13.

Acharya Kripalani after tracing the history of the National Week, states that constructive work has formed the main feature of the celebrations and this year the National Week assumes a special significance due to the insistence of Mahatma Gandhi that he would lead no struggle unless the constructive work of the Congress has been effectively carried out.—A. P.

DUTCH TRAWLER CREW

AMSTERDAM: A British warship found eight members of the crew of a Dutch trawler on a raft and took them to an English east coast port. Three members of the crew are missing. The cause of the trawler's loss is at present not known.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (up to 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 p.c. on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE", if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle",—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

86. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted—An educated, cultured and really beautiful bride, virgin or widow, 22-25 years age for a handsome Hindu young man of 32 years with European and American Education, present monthly income over Rs. 1,500/-, son of a Knight. No dowry, No caste restrictions. First wife separated 8 years ago, satisfaction assured on this point. Please correspond with Box No. 12951, "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted experienced Madrasi office peon for small office—Rs. 15. Apply with certificate, Miss Patel Panthaky House, Dadyseth Road Chowpatty. (12961)

Wanted: District Managers at Rs. 30/- P.M. plus commission. Rare Chance for ambitious youngmen. Sharda Provident Insurance Co., Ltd., Maclagan Road, Lahore. (12929)

Representatives for an All India Organisation, on hand-some salary. For particulars, apply to Box No. 12909, "Bombay Chronicle." (With reply postage).

Wanted Lady graduates and Matrics (preferably trained) for appointment as teachers in the Adarsh Kanya Vidyalaya, Narsinghpur (C.P.). The applications should reach not later than 30-4-40. Apply to the Hony. Secretary, stating qualifications, age, previous experience and minimum salary expected. Good knowledge of Hindi essential. (2213)

68. FLATS TO LET

To Let Dadar Main Road Family Flats and Bungalows near Tramways and Railway Station. Apply Oomrigar & Son, Lohar Chawl. (12963)

Open Airy Oilpainted Flat, Swastik House, opposite Pathe Cinema. Rent 85. Apply Bhaiya, premises Telephone 26968. (12915)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

The Crawford University, Lucknow, awards B.A., B.Com., M.A., M.Com. etc., by post. Particulars against 4 as. stamps. (12955)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent-Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

G.I.P. RAILWAY TIME TABLE

A NEW TIME TABLE will come into force from 1st April, 1940. For timings see sheet time tables exhibited at stations from 1-4-1940. Details of changes can be obtained in advance from Station Masters.

2167

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Partnership subsisting between our client and Shankerlal Hemchand Panchal under the name, style and firm of "The New Era Welding and Structural Works" at Duncan Road Bombay for manufacturing Channels and other articles, has been dissolved as from 23rd February 1940.

Dated this 26th day of March, 1940.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Attorneys for Chandulal P. Patel.
(2218)

NOTICE.

THE EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company was held at the Registered Office of the Company at Tardeo Road, Bombay No. 7 on FRIDAY, the 22nd day of March, 1940, at 5-30 P.M. (S.T.) when the following resolutions were passed unanimously by all the shareholders present:—

1. Resolved that the Company be wound up voluntarily and that Messrs. Tarachand Lalchand and Shantidas Khetsey be appointed Joint Liquidators without remuneration for the purpose of winding up of the Company.
2. Resolved that the Liquidators be authorised to carry out the agreement of the sale, dated 18th December, 1939, entered into by the Company with Messrs. Mithabhai Nathoo according to the terms and provisions contained therein and be and are hereby authorised to sign and execute the necessary documents in favour of the purchasers for completing the said sale. A copy of the agreement for sale is open for inspection to all the members and creditors of the Company at the above address.
3. Resolved that the said Liquidators are hereby authorised to wind up all the affairs of the Company and distribute the realised amount for payment of the amount and interest due to the Debenture Holders, the creditors and the Shareholders according to law.
4. Resolved that the Liquidators are hereby given all the powers as provided for under the Indian Companies Act to the Liquidators in voluntary winding up of the Company.

(Sd.) DIPCHAND B. SHAH,
Chairman.

651. MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Practical Psychic Instruction—Hypnotism, Mesmerism, Mind-Reading, etc., are practically taught by post and by class tuition. Success guaranteed in 12 weeks. For particulars send 1 anna stamp. Prof. R. N. Rudra, 100-5, Surendranath Banerjee Road, Calcutta. (12892)

Kashmir Visitors.—A cheque for Rs. 115 (Indian) or Rs 175 (European) will relieve your worries of Busses, Transport, Ponies, Sightseeing, Hotels, Food, Picnics, House-boats, Tolls, etc. We supply you all under our Rs. 115 "30 Days' Holiday in Kashmir" Scheme. For Particulars write:—The Nanda Bus Service Ltd., Lahore. (12917A)

652. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For Sale—One Calcutta Stock Exchange Seat. Apply Box 12962, "Bombay Chronicle."

Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

TENDERS for the supply and erection of three vertical spindle electrically-driven pumps, each capable of dealing with 5600 gallons of unscreened sewage per minute, as per the specification attached to the form of contract will be received upto 1 P.M. (Bombay Time) on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of May, 1940.

Tenders should be sealed and superscribed "Tender for pumps at Jacob Circle", addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Municipal Chief Accountant with a deposit of Rs. 3,000/-

Forms of contract, specification, Blue Print etc., can be had from the office of the Mechanical Engineer, Municipal Workshops, Foras Road, Bombay, on payment of a fee of Rs. 2/- each form which will, on no account, be refunded.

The Mechanical Engineer will, on application give any further information that may be required.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

(Sd.) N. V. MODAK,
City Engineer.

Municipal Offices,
Dated, 19-3-1940.

(2215)

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Telephone Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Amar Building, Sir Phirozeshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of March, 1940, at 5 o'clock (S.T.) in the afternoon for the purpose of transacting the following business, namely:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ended the 31st December 1939.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect Directors in the place of those retiring by rotation.
4. To re-elect Mr. Vithaldas Damodher Govindjee as a Director, he having been appointed as a Director under Article 123.
5. To appoint auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS and REGISTER OF MEMBERS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 23rd February, 1940 to the 5th March, 1940, both days inclusive and from the 26th March, 1940 to the 27th March, 1940, both days inclusive.

Dated this 21st day of February, 1940.

By order of the Board of Directors,
P. V. R. IYER
Joint Secretary.

(2201)

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

CITY ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT
(Works Branch)

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the work of providing cement concrete slabs along certain roads in Mahim Development Scheme, will be received upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on FRIDAY, the 5th April, 1940.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay, enclosed in a sealed envelope bearing the description of the tender.

Forms of tender, specification, etc., will be issued on payment of Rupees Five only to any one deputed to receive them by the City Engineer, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

In case of a firm, the names of all the partners must invariably be specified in the tender.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

(Sd.) N. V. MODAK,
City Engineer.

City Engineer's Department
(Works Branch)

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 19th March, 1940

(2200)

Public Notices

THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT, 1888,
As modified up to date

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to Section 297 (1) (b) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, as modified up to date, that the undersigned proposes to apply to the Municipal Corporation at their Meeting to be held on the second day of May, 1940 or on such day thereafter as the said application can conveniently be disposed of, for authority to prescribe fresh lines, in substitution for the existing regular lines of the streets in respect of each of the following streets namely

Mugbhat Street, Mugbhat Cross Lanes and Cow Lane—

(1) Mugbhat Street from Girgaum Road to Kandewadi Lane.
(2) Mugbhat Cross Lanes from Mugbhat Street to Thakurdwar Road and from the said Mugbhat Cross Lane westwards up to C. S. Nos. 305 and 276.
(3) Cow Lane from Kandewadi Lane to Mugbhat Street.
(4) Mugbhat Cross Lane from Thakurdwar Road to northwards up to the said lane running parallel to Thakurdwar Road.
(5) Banganga Road between Walkeshwar Road and Banganga Cross Lane.

A plan of each of the said public streets showing the existing regular lines of the streets and the fresh lines proposed to be prescribed in substitution therefor as aforesaid, it deposited at the office of the City Engineer, Municipality, and can be inspected by any person desiring to do so, at any time during office hours.

Every person desirous of making any representation to the Corporation or of bringing before the Corporation any objection respecting the said proposal may do so by letter addressed to the Municipal Secretary at the Municipal Office, and delivered at the said office not less than three clear days before the day of such meeting.

Dated this 18th day of March, 1940.

M. D. BHAT,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay
2220

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for two posts of Assistant Plant Breeders, one for Cotton Breeding work and the other for Breeding in Paddy, in the grade of Rs. 100-5-125. Only graduates with experience in Plant Breeding need apply. The first is a five year Scheme financed by the Indian Central Cotton Committee and the other financed by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

Prescribed application forms can be had from the Chitnis to the Commissioner of Agriculture, Baroda.

Applications should reach the undersigned on or before the 10th April 1940.

R. G. ALLAN,
Commissioner of Agriculture,
Baroda State.
2217

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 1842 of 1932.

MUKUNDCHAND RAJARAM BALIA .... Plaintiff.
vs
JETHMAL RAMDAYAL and another ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT TO DECREE Absolute for Sale, dated 1st March, 1939, the following immovable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on TUESDAY, 9th April, 1940, at 3-15 p.m. (S.T.).

All that piece of land situate at Chandore District Amraoti, Central Provinces together with the building consisting of seven shops on the ground floor and two upper floors and one under ground celler standing therein containing by admeasurement 44 feet from East to West and 56 feet from North to South.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 31, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort Bombay.

Dated this 17th day of January, 1940.

(Sd) G. R. KHAIRAJ,
Commissioner.

(2203)

Public Notices

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

LOST SHARE CERTIFICATE
No. 54780.

NOTICE is hereby given that Share Certificate No. 54780 in respect of Five Ordinary shares Nos. 44097 to 44101 of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd. standing in the name of HOOSENIBHAI EBRAHIM has been lost, mislaid or destroyed. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their registered Office, Electric House, Post Fort, Bombay, No. 1, within One Month from the date hereof, otherwise a duplicate Share Certificate will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

Date, 27th March 1940.

(12936)

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2043 of 1938.

HIMATMAL PRATAPJI and another. ..... Plaintiffs.
versus
MOHANLAL REWARAM and others. ..... Defendants.
And
MAKAJI NAVLAJI .. Plaintiff to Counterclaim.
MOHANLAL REWARAM and Ors. ..... Defendants to Counterclaim.

PURSUANT TO DECREE Absolute for Sale, dated 3rd October, 1939, the following immovable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on FRIDAY, 29th day of March, 1940, at 3-15 P.M. (S.T.).

PARTICULARS.

ALL that piece of land at Telli Gully, Chinchpokli, Parel Road in Bombay with the dwelling house thereon admeasuring 256 square yards or thereabouts and bearing New Survey Nos. 1|2519 and 1|2525 Cadastral Survey No. 805 of Mazagaon Division and of Municipal E Ward No. 7671, Street No. 9.

N.B.—The abovementioned property is of leasehold tenure.

For Further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. PAYNE AND CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 54, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 15th day of February, 1940.

(Sd.) G. R. KHAIRAZ,
Commissioner.

(2177)

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that KARABHAI RAMJI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Fort Chambers, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

ALL that piece of land containing an area of seven hundred and eleven (711) square yards or thereabouts, situate on and being Plot No. 417 of the Dadar Matunga Estate of the Corporation in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, bounded, on the North by twenty-six feet road, on the East by Plot No. 418 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to P. L. Chudgar, on the South by Plot No. 422 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to D. M. Jani and on the West by Plot No. 416 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to Y. K. Karanjiwalla which piece of land forms portion of New Survey No. 825 and bears Cadastral Survey No. 412/10 Matunga Division TOGETHER with the buildings thereon which premises are now in the occupation of the Vendor and are assessed by the Assessor and Collector Municipal Rates and Taxes under F Ward No. 7919 (1) Street No. 1486.

Dated this 26th day of March, 1940.

MANKODI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

(2221)

Auction Sales

Auction Sale of High Class English and American platedware and glassware.

On Thursday, the 28th March, 1940 at 3 p.m.

The surplus stock of a firm comprising silver plated perfume bottles, cut glass decanters, liquor sets, liquor frames, plated tea pots, spirit stove kettles, cocktail shakers, card and sweet trays, jugs, cruets, egg frames and similar other useful and presentation articles.

On view.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, consisting of two buildings (known as Porebunderwalla's Property) at Hill Road, Bandra (near St. Peters Church) on SUNDAY the 31st March 1940 at 4-30 P.M. at the premises under instructions from Messrs. Smetham Byrne & Lambert, Attorneys for Messrs. Hormusji Dinshaw Jassoobhoy and Rustom Cursetji Devitre, surviving trustees of the undermentioned property.

Firstly:—Piece of land admeasuring about 393 Sq. Yds. together with the buildings thereon situate at Hill Road, Bandra, and bearing Non Agricultural No. 162A, Entry No. F482 and Bandra Municipal Street No. 77A.

Secondly:—Piece of land admeasuring about 513 Sq. Yds. together with the buildings thereon situate at Hill Road, Bandra, and bearing C. S. No. 1, Entry No. F. 482 and Bandra Municipal Street No. 77B.

Full particulars and conditions of sale from the abovementioned attorneys, 51 Esplanade Road, or from the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
123, Medows Street, Bombay.

CRAWFORD & CO.
RARE OPPORTUNITY.

BONAFIDE AUCTION SALE OF ARTISTIC FURNITURE. JEWELLERY & WORKS OF ART.

By order of the Executors of the estate of late Mr. Rustomji Dhanjibhoy Patel, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on Sunday 31st March, 1940 at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at "SEA LAND", New Cuffe Parade, Colaba, furniture specially made of FRENCH & JOHN ROBERTS design, containing amongst other complete suites of Drawing, Dining and Bedroom furniture, Safe, also Cut glass chandeliers, a new set of Elkington's Cutlery in Cabinet, rich dinner service, cocktail cabinet, Cut glassware, bronze clocks, books, etc.

AND ALSO AT 3 P.M. (S.T.) ON SITE Deceased's Jewelleries, such as Diamond Rings, 2 packets of diamonds, gold watch, chain, bracelet set with opals, gold coins and other jewelleries, etc.,

The Furniture is on view.

Jewellery will be on view at Auctioneers' rooms, but will be sold on SITE at Colaba.

Delivery of Furniture etc., will be made on Monday, 1st April, 1940.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

GANDHI & CO.
Government Auctioneers.

GRAND SALE OF FURNITURE

AUCTION SALE OF MODERN DRAWING, DINING AND BEDROOM FURNITURE, CROCKERY, GRAMOPHONE, WALL CLOCK, MOTOR CAR, ETC., AT GROUND FLOOR OF IVORINE BUNGALOW, OPPOSITE BAND STAND, CHURCH GATE RECLAMATION, FORT.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY the 31ST day of MARCH 1940 at 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) at the above place, Household Highly Polished, Modern Furniture including Dining Tables, Dining Chairs, Centre Tables, Writing Burrows, Dressing Tables, Modern Chesterfield Suits, Fancy Silver Show Cases, Arm and Armless Chairs, Single Beds with Box Mattresses, Baba Cots, single and double glass-door Almyrahs, Towel Stands, Chest of Drawers, Linen Box, Easy Chairs, Meat Safe, Crockery, Cut glass pieces, Portable Gramophone, Wall Clock and Standard Ten Saloon Motor Car 1934 Model, Property of Divisional Engineer, Telegraphs, J. F. Dalby, Esquire, A. M. I. E. E., F. R. E. S. and others etc.

Catalogues will be printed and goods on View.

GANDHI & CO.

EASTERN AUCTION Co.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Bachubai Building, Hornby Road, Opp. Kitab Mahal, Fort, of complete Household furniture, Gramophone, Singer Machine, Remington portable Typewriter, Chesterfield sets, Safe, Cottage Piano Wardrobes, Steel Cabinet, etc.

HURRY! BOOK NOW
LAST TWO DAYS!
of
THE MIGHTY
CHANG
at the
EXCELSIOR
The season definitely concludes to-morrow
ONE BIG SHOW
TO-DAY AT 6-30 P. M.
The amazing show
"A TRIP TO HADES"
plus
THE INDIAN ROPE TRICK
500 seats at 1|2
300 seats at 2|4
200 seats at 3|6
also 4/8 5/12 & 7.
CHILDREN HALF RATES.
TO ALL SHOWS
Soldiers and Sailors
IN UNIFORM half Rates
to all Classes Except
Gallery 1/2.

3-30 P. M. SHOW
TO-MORROW
is
PURELY FOR LADIES
AT
PATHE
Hindustan Cinetone's
New Slant On An Old
Problem
LABOUR & CAPITAL
"MUD"
FINAL WEEK!
Other Shows
at 6-30 & 9-30 P. M.

COMING!
Next Week
World-Premiere
Of the Epoch-Making
Indian Picture of 1940
"LAXMI"
A "CIRCO" Production
"LAXMI"
"Royal"-Jewel No. 11 In
HINDI
"LAXMI"
Will open a New & Blazing Chapter in the History of Indian Motion Pictures!
Watch: for the Opening Date
AT THE
MAJESTIC
Cinema ... ... Girgaum

BANDRA TALKIES
Daily At 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
From March 27th. To 29th.
Minerva's Great Production
with stars of PUKAR fame
Sohrab Modi—Naseem
in MEETHA ZAHAR

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WAKE UP YOUR LIVER BILE—

Without Calomel!—And You'll Jump Out of Bed Full of Vim and Vigour.

Your liver should pour out two pints of liquid bile into your bowels daily. If this bile is not flowing freely, your food doesn't digest. It just decays in the bowels. Gas bloats up your stomach. You get constipated. Your whole system is poisoned and you feel sour, sunk and the world looks punk.

A mere bowel movement doesn't get at the cause. It takes those famous Carter's Little Liver Pills to get these two pints of bile flowing freely and make you feel "up and up". Harmless, gentle, yet amazing in making bile flow freely. Look for the name Carter's Little Liver Pills on the red package. Refuse anything else. Price: As. 10.

Now for the next tin of

Glaxo

On The Air

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8 a.m. Keep fit. 8-10 Bhavnani Productions: Orchestra. 8-15 News in Marathi. 8-20 News in Gujerati. 8-25 Variety. 8-40 News in Hindustani. 8-50 News in English. 9 Bibbo. 9-20 Haripada Chaudhari: Flute solo. 9-30 Rechanara Begam.

12-30 p.m. Ghazals and geets. 12-45 Chitrapat Sangit. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Marathi songs. 1-10 Mutual Understanding: Daily lesson in English and Hindustani. 1-25 What shall I cook to-day? Cookery hints 1-35 Lunch Hour Music.

5 p.m. You asked for it. 5-10 Selected by G. Vasudeo Rao. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 Selected by Jayantilal H. Shanghvi. 5-50 Selected by R. L. Nene. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Pralhad Joshi. 6-25 The Bombay Radio Orchestra. 6-35 Amanat Ali. 6-55 Flute duets. 7 Bombay Guide. 2: Talk in Hindustani. 7-15 M. Umar Khan: Sarod. 7-24 Tunes alike. 7-30 Pralhad Joshi. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 To-morrow. 8-30 Matters of moment (Relayed from the B B C). 8-45 The A I R Trio. 8-55 Talk of the Town. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C news relay. 9-45 G. M. Durrani. 10 Haripada Chaudhari: Flute. 10-10 Amanat Ali. 10-30 News in English.

Bombay II—Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

8 to 8-15 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-15 Amanat Ali. 8-35 The Bombay Radio Orchestra. 8-40 Pralhad Joshi. 9 to 10 As in Bombay 1. 12-30 p.m. to 12-57 As in Bombay 1. 12-57 Badri Prasad: Flute. 1 to 1-30 As in Bombay 1. 1-30 Musical Interlude. 1-35 to 2-30 As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

5 to 5-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 5-25 Duets. 5-35 to 6 As in Bombay 1. 6 Highbrows. 6-10 to 7-30 As in Bombay 1. 7-30 Commercial news. 7-45 The Bombay Radio Orchestra. 7-55 Bibbo. 8-20 Recitations from Hindustani poems. 8-25 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 Roshanara Begam. 9-30 Elli Millet: Blockflute. 9-40 The Czech Philharmonic Orchestra. 9-50 Hilde Feldberg: Soprano. 10 Lionel Tertis: Viola. 10-15 Mario Pagilarin: Pianoforte. 10-30 News in English.

Dacca—Programme

257.1 metres (1,167 kc/s)

5 p.m. With a hope and a despair. 5-30 Aloy Ranjan Bannerjee. 5-50 A Dotara recital. 6-5 Kaishorik: Programme for adolescents. 6-50 Bijanbala Ghose Dastidar. 7-20 Gopen Das Gupta. 7-35 Suprobha Bannerjee. 7-45 Bengal's Health Problem. 2: Talk in Bengali. 8 Samarendra Pal. 8-15 Suprobha Bannerjee. 8-30 Gopen Das Gupta. 9-5 Bijanbala Ghose Dastidar. 9-45 Sweet Melodies. 10 Samarendra Pal. 10-20 Sarod solo.

Calcutta I—Programme

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

(Add 24 minutes for Calcutta time)

5 p.m. For the countryside. 5-50 Instrumental duet. 6-5 Kamal Sarkar. 6-20 Nijer Sradhha: Humorous sketch. 6-40 Dwijen Chowdhuri. 7 Behind the Smoke Screen: Talk in Bengali on current warfare. 7-15 Mayurpuchha: Feature. 7-55 Musical interval. 8 Just a surprise. 8-15 M. D. Khan: Veena. 9 The Talk of the Town. 9-10 Against Lolita Solves: Another life's problem. 9-55 Jack Artin and his Band.

Calcutta II—Programme

61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s)

5 to 10-30 p.m. As in Calcutta 1.

Lucknow Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)

5-30 p.m. Thumri and Dadra. 5-45 Geet and Ghazal. 6-10 Noor Mohammad. 6-30 Hamara Panchayetghar: For rural areas. 7 E Mao, Behno, Betio: For Women Only. 8 Birah Agin: Musical composition. 8-15 Anis Khatoon of Cawnpore: Ghazals. 8-30 Feature Geets, 2. 8-40 Basant: Noor Mohammad. 8-50 Topic of the day or Indian music. 9-45 Records. 9-50 Noor Mohammad. 10-10 Anis Khatoon.

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

4 p.m. Minnakkal Subramaniam. 4-30 European music. 5 Instrumental music. 5-20 A. Parthasarathi: Nazaswaram. 6-5 Panguti Sisters. 6-30 A I R Artists: Clarionet. 6-45 Sapa Sakti: Play in Telugu. 7 Sinews of Peace. 3: Talk by C. D. Rajeswaran relayed from Trichy. 7-15 A I R Artists: Gotuvadyam. 7-50 Parupalli Ramakrishnayya. 9-45 Squire Celeste Octet. 10 Gwen Fewkes and George Ramsbotham: Variety programme. 10-15 Dance music.

Madras II—Programme

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s)

4 to 9-30 p.m. As in Madras 1. 9-30 Dwaram Narasingarao: Violin.

Trichy Programme

396 metres (758 kc/s)

5 p.m. Instrumental overture. 5-20 Pattamangalam Sambasiva Iyer: Veena. 6-5 For the villages. 6-30 A. Subramanyam. 7 Sinews of Peace, 3: Food supply: Talk. 7-15 Learn to sing. 7-50 Concert Programme. 9-45 A. Subramanyam.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

5 to 6 p.m. As in Bombay 2. 6-10 Special announcements 6-15 As in Bombay 2. 6-30 to 7 As in Bombay 2. 7 For Villagers only. 8 Songs from Sitara. 8-15 Bahar. 8-30 Matters of Moment: Talk relayed from B B C. 8-45 As in Bombay 2. 8-55 Indian music. 10 to 10-30 As in Bombay 2. 10-35 Persian music. 10-55 Persian music. 11-3 Persian music.

Delhi II—Programme

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)

5 to 7 p.m. As in Delhi 1. 7-0 Songs from Sitara. 7-15 As in Bombay 2. 7-30 Wings of song (Sindh). 7-45 As in Bombay 2. 8 to 10-30 As in Delhi 1.

Lahore Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s)

6-10 p.m. Vinayakrao Patwardhan. 6-30 Mubarak Ali Khan. 6-45 For the countryside. 7-30 Hindi Poetry Conversazione. 7-50 A musical miscellany. 8-15 Background to the news: Review of current political affairs. 8-30 Jhagra: Skit in Hindustani. 8-50 Mubarak Ali Khan. 9-50 Mahboob Jan of Sholapur. 10-10 Liesl Stary: Piano recital.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9-40	20-10
Madras Mail	6-00	22-10
Peshawar Lucknow (Express)	6-15	22-30
Calcutta Mail (Express)	9-10	17 40
Madras Express	10-15	14-25
Poona Mail	10-30	17-30
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-20
Nagpur Express	15-00	20-55
Poona Fast Passenger	16-50	11-50
Poona Express	19-32	8 06
Allahabad Express	21-00	6-15

For Delayed and Painful Menses

Nothing better than

Steno's Menstruation Pills (SCOT PILLS)

Extra Strong

Sufficent for a case Rs. 2/-

BOMBAY

1. Beli Ram & Bros., Princess Street.

2. K.A. Zaveri & Co., Princess Street.

GONORRHOEA CURED

OLD or NEW—cured Guaranteedly MEDICINE CHARGES ON CURE: Time—9 to 12 a.m. and 5 to 9 p.m Sunday: 9 to 12 a.m only.

Visit Personally.

SANYASI DAVAKHANA (Regd.), Sandhurst Road, Opp. Central Bank, Bombay 4.

SIPRA

VEGETABLE TOILET SOAP

Pleases the most fastidious taste with a wealth of lather and fragrance, purity of ingredients and rare emoliating properties.

HARMLESS TO TENDEREST SKIN

BENGAL CHEMICAL

CALCUTTA : : BOMBAY.

Agents:

ORIENT DRUG AGENCY, Princess Street, Bombay 2.

Bombay And Spot House Selling In N. Y. Cotton

SPECULATIVE BUYING OF NEW CROPS

Britain To Curtail Purchases Of American Cotton

Bombay, March 26

On Monday, the New York cotton market responded to the easiness of Bombay and reports that Britain expects to curtail purchases of American cotton but trading was confined chiefly to transferring nears to October. Chicago grains were firm on good Eastern buying on sub-freezing temperatures in the West and South-west and inconsequential week-end moisture. However trade was cautious pending European developments.

WEEKLY REVIEW

With sentiment early bearish owing to diplomatic activities in Europe, the market became erratic under commission house, Southern and foreign selling chiefly from Bombay. However support appeared on moderate setbacks. With sentiment overseas latterly turning to the constructive side, the market strengthened on expectations of more aggressive hostilities in Europe and the firmness of the Stock market.

Export and domestic distribution of American cotton for the first seven months of the season is estimated at 9,379,000 bales which is three million more than the same time last year. According to the Cotton Exchange's service domestic supply on March 1 was 15,012,000 bales, compared with 16,570,000 and 9,173,000 three years ago.

Cotton goods market was quiet. It is understood that curtailment is increasing with operations in some instances 30 per cent below recent schedules. In the meanwhile with the trade awaiting agricultural appropriations developments in Washington some further unsettlement would not be surprising based on crop news and political developments.

CROP PREPARATIONS

Cotton weather has been more favourable. Preparations are active but still they are backward. The earliest planted crop is up in extreme South Texas with stands poorish. It is confirmed that farmers intend to plant full quotas. Southern business is slow but there is no pressure. Export demand is about non-existent.

Overriding economy forces the Senate has approved of 212 millions fund for parity payments to farmers. It is generally anticipated that export subsidy will be adopted for the next crop.

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York cotton market opened steady. Bombay and Spot house selling and liquidation of May met active Mill support and price-fixing. Later the market quietened with scattered speculative buying of new crop on further subsidy talk.

At the opening May was quoted 6 points down at 10.55. There was scattered buying which improved prices 4 points from the opening level and May was quoted 10.57 which was the highest level. Later on there was increased liquidation and May declined to 10.52 which was the lowest level. The market finally closed at a decline of 5 points for near months while distants gained one point. Spot cotton prices declined 5 points at 10.79c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet with small selling in near months. The market closed at a decline of 4 points to a rise of 2 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced 5 points at 10.35c. per lb.

Both Liverpool and Alexandria cotton markets remained closed on Monday.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York May highest (10-4 a.m.) ..... 10.57—02

New York May lowest (10-30 a.m.) ..... 10.52—07

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from New York:—

Despite rumours contrary believe export subsidy most likely next season.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cable from their New York friends:—

"Markets featureless but firm due international political news growing expectation cotton subsidy trade textiles dull."

NEW YORK COTTON (New Contracts)

New York, March 25

May	10.67—06
July	10.45—06
October	9.91+01
December	9.78+01
March	9.60+01

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, March 25

May	10.54—05
July	10.33—04
October	9.91+01
December	9.78+01
Middling Spot	10.79—05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, March 25

May	10.65—04
July	10.44—04
October	9.95+02
Middling Spot	10.35—05

NEW YORK

New York, March 25

11 a.m. rates Noon call

May	—	10.53
July	—	10.33

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, March 25

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U S Ports	47,000*
Day's export to Great Britain	2,000*
Day's export to the Continent	6,000*
Day's export to China and Japan	5,000*

*All in 3 days.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, March 26.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 97-6
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 101/10
3 per cent 1951/54 Bonds 98-7
3 1/2 per cent G. P. Notes 94-4
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 104
5 per cent 1950/70 Loan 108
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 105/14
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 114/6
5 per cent 1940/43 Bond 101/10
3 per cent 1955/66 Loan 93-6

TAX-FREE LOANS

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 111/14
4 per cent 1953/65 Mysore 110-8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 120-8

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B. P. T. 1947 105/12
4 per cent M. Deb. 1947 104/14
5 per cent M. Deb. 1959 114/12
6 per cent M. Deb. 1954 121/12
6 per cent K. P. T 1956 120/12

Tone:—Easier.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, March 26

B. C. RATES —

T T D D 1/5 15/16 to 26th September

LONDON:—

Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 31/32 to 26th September

Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32 to 26th Sept.

Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/32 one month

Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32 One month.

Bank's buying 4 months 1/6 1/4 Two months.

NEW YORK:—

Bank's selling T T 333

Bank's buying T T 329

Bank's buying D D 328

PARIS:—

Bank's selling T T 1300

Bank's buying T T 1340

JAPAN:—

Bank's selling T T 85 5/8

Bank's buying T T 84 5/8

Bank's selling 60 days 83 5/8

AMSTERDAM:—

Bank's selling D D 55 1/8

JAVA:—

Bank's selling D D 84 5/8

HONGKONG:—

Bank's selling D D 83 5/8

SHANGHAI:—

Bank's selling D D 24 7/8

SINGAPORE:—

Bank's selling D D 187 3/4

CROSS RATE:—

Hongkong London 1/2 29/32 26th inst.

Shanghai London 0/4 1/4 26th inst.

Java London 7.47/55 26th inst.

New York London 3.68.37 25th inst.

London New York 4.02 1/2—3 1/2 25th inst.

London Paris 176 1/2—3/4 25th inst.

London Italy 73.00 25th inst.

London Belgium 23.60/75 25th inst.

London Switzerland 17.85/95 25th inst.

London Stockholm 16.85/95 25th inst.

London Amsterdam 7.53/58 25th inst.

London Japan 1/3 11/32 25th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.

Gold £3-8-0 25th inst.

Silver London Ready 20 11/16 25th inst.

Silver London Forward 20 11/16 25th inst.

Silver New York Ready 34 3/4 25th inst.

London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent 25th inst.

London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent 25th inst.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—Call 1 1/4 per cent.

3 months 2 per cent.

6 months 1 3/4 per cent.

Tone:—Steady.

Scattered Selling In Share Bazar

STEEL AND TEXTILE SHARES QUIET

Restricted Turnover

Bombay, March 26

The local share bazar was quietly steady to day with a moderate turnover and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. Most of the business was of a budly nature and budly Galas were moderate which fact is taken to indicate that there absence of any undue large speculative interest.

The market opened steady but there being absence of any buying prices sagged under scattered liquidation. At the decline the market steadied and with small support prices recovered few points from the low level.

Domestic and foreign affairs did not prove to any inspiration on the Wall Street market on Monday and traders were holding off. Steel shares were neglected. The market closed easy. In the meanwhile there is a growing belief that business recession is moderating. U. S. Steel shares

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, March 26

Bombay Dyeing (963/12) 970 960 965 958 962 957 956/4

Century (286/8) 288 287 288 284 283

Central India (285) 286 285 286 284/8

Kohinoor (359/8) 359 357 358 357 358/8

New Great (349) 351 350 348 347

Simplex (108) 108 107 108

Swadeshi (257/8) 258 256 255

Associated Cement (120/8) 120/8 120 120/12 120/8

Andhra (1510) 1510

Tram Ord (131/4) 131/8

Tata Hydro (159) 159

Tata Power (1362/8) 1365 1362 1365

T Steel Defd (2032/8) 2045 2020 2035 2022

T Steel Ord (384) 385 383 385 382/8

Tata Steel 2nd Pref (143/4) 143/4

Bellapur (215) 215 212 215

B Steam (291) 291

B Burma (623/12) 625 620 622 620

closed 1/4 down at 55. Anaconda Copper Mining shares closed unchanged at 28 and General Motors lost 3/8 at 63 5/8 dollars.

The market is anticipating early end of the textile strike but weakness in raw cotton prices discouraged buyers and the market was barely steady.

Tata Steel Defd shares opened at Rs. 2040 and after advancing to Rs. 2045 declined to Rs. 2020 and rallied to Rs. 2035 and closed at Rs. 2022. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 385 and declined to Rs. 382/8. Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 970 and declined to Rs. 956/4. Associated Cement shares were steady at Rs. 120/8. Bellapurs changed hands at Rs. 215 and Bombay Burmas closed at Rs. 620.

TEXTILE SHARES

Bombay, March 26.

100	Ahmedabad Advance	...	305 0
250	BOMBAY DYEING	...	956 4
100	CENTURY	.....	283 0
100	CENTRAL INDIA	...	284 8
100	COLABA	.....	153 12
100	Cooria	.....	120 0
250	David	.....	40 0
250	Ewen	.....	390 0
1	E. D. Sassoon Def.	...	0 7 3
100	FINLAY	.....	163 0
100	GOKAK	.....	193 8
1000	Hindustan	.....	1880 0
100	Indore	.....	39 4
100	Khatau	.....	113 2
100	KOHINOOR	...	358 8
250	Laxmi	.....	525 0
250	Madras United	.....	75 0
100	MORARJI	.....	188 0
250	Model	.....	70 8
50	MYSORE	...	107 0
200	NEW GREAT	.....	347 0
100	Osmanshahi	.....	55 0
100	Phoenix	.....	280 0
25	SASSOON SILK	.....	78 0
1000	Sholapur	.....	9600 0
50	SIMPLEX	.....	108 0
100	SWADESHI	...	255 0
100	SWAN	.....	155 0
500	Vishnu	.....	1300 0
1000	Western	.....	900 0

BANKS

50-100	Baroda	.....	99 4
25-50	Central	.....	36 12
500	Imperial	.....	1522 8
125-500	Imp. Conty.	...	373 2
50-100	India	...	138 0
100	Reserve Bank	...	108 4
5	Union	...	5-12-6

CEMENTS

100	ASSOCIATED	...	120 8

INSURANCE

100	Empire	...	640 0
15-100	Jupiter	.....	10 6
20	Mercantile	.....	49 0
15-75	New India	.....	38 10
200	Oriental	.....	4350 0
10-50	Vulcan	.....	7 3

ELECTRIC

100	Ahmed. Old	...	151 14
1000	ANDHRA VALLY	.....	1510 0
10	Ajmer	.....	10 9
50	BOMBAY TRAM	.....	131 8
100	Bombay Suburban	...	163 2
10	Broach	...	11 2
100	Karachi	.....	190 0
100	Poona	.....	185 0
100	Surat	.....	162 8
100	TATA HYDRO	...	159 0
1000	TATA POWERS	.....	1365 0

RAILWAYS

500	Ahmedabad Prantij	.....	955 0
100	C. Province	...	99 0
100	Dh. Baramati	.....	96 0
100	Gujarat	.....	95 0
100	Mandra Bhon	.....	94 0
100	Pachora Jamner	.....	72 0
100	Sara Serajganj	.....	98 4
500	Tapti Valley	.....	257 8

MININGS

9	Burma Corporation	.....	6 7
2sh.	Indian Copper	.....	2 4
10	Indian Iron and Steel	.....	35 12
10	SHIVRAJPUR	.....	38 12
30	TATA STEEL DEF.	...	2022 8
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	.....	382 8

MISCELLANEOUS

100	ALCOCK	.....	490 0
10	Air Services	.....	5 4
50	BELLAPUR SUGAR	...	215 0
200	Bombay Safe Dep.	.....	621 4
250	BOMBAY STEAM	.....	291 0
125	B. BURMA	.....	620 0
50	B. BURMA CONT.	.....	201 4
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	.....	4 10
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	.....	91 0
100	IND. BLEACHING	...	112 0
50	Ind. Invest Trust	.....	46 4
100	Ind. Radio Def.	.....	457 0
100	Indian Radio Ord.	.....	465 0
100	Port Canning	.....	75 4
30	PREMIER CON.	.....	85 4
15	Scindia	.....	18 6
25	Tata Oil Mill	.....	49 8
100	Western I. Match	.....	137 8

PREFERENCE

7	p.c. Andhra Valley	.....	1400 0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	.....	283 12
7	p.c. Bombay Tram (T.F.)		75 4
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)	...	567 8
6	1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 1st	.....	108 0
6	1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 2nd	...	104 0
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	.....	142 8
7	1/2 p.c. Tata Power	.....	1508 12
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref.	...	205 0
7	1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	.....	142 4
7	p.c. Vishnu	.....	680 0

DEBENTURES

3	3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley	.....	100 0
6	p.c Andhra Valley	...	103 10
4	p.c. Bombay Telephone	...	50 4
7	p.c. Sholapur	.....	75 0
6	p.c. Tata Hydro	.....	103 8

(Capital letters indicate shares on forward list.)

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, March 26

All London markets were closed yesterday. Dollar sterling cross rate was 3.68 7/8 at New York. The local bullion market was quiet to-day with scattered selling in sympathy with weakness in cotton prices The sterling is weakening in New York but it being controlled at 4.02 1/2 our markets are not affected. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range and there was less inclination to operate pending further developments. Quotations were as under:—

GOLD

Ready	Rs.	42 7	6
Fagan		42 8	0
Chaitra		42 9	6

SILVER

Ready		57 4	0
Fagan		57 4	0
Chaitra		57 7	6

HAPUR MARKET SENSITIVE

(From Our Correspondent)

HAPUR, March 22

During the week under review, the local wheat market remained extremely sensitive and prices recorded violent fluctuations. The bearish trend set in towards the close of the last week was counteracted earlier by improved oversea cables. By Sunday the market moved within a narrow range. On Monday, there was a sharp reaction on renewed peace efforts, excellent weather, weak oversea cables and improved per acre yield forecaste. These factors led to heavy speculative liquidations and confidence seemed to have been badly shaken. Along with these the uncertainty of the fate of the import duty on wheat encouraged the bears in their onslaught on the market. Weak cotton, jute and other commodities markets and the restricted international trade were further incentives to the bearish feeling. Prices in consequence fell very sharply. Tuesday recorded little improvement. On Wednesday, however the market gathered some momentum on adverse weather and political developments. In the U. P. and particularly in the Punjab strong winds were not favoured at this critical stage of the crop. Towards the close on Thursday came the news of the extension of the import duty on wheat and wheat flour for a term of another year. This led to a bullish outburst and prices recorded a big gain. The market opened very strong today at higher levels, but it was soon realised that the local bulls had overshot the mark yesterday in comparison with other markets and prices fell as sharply as they had gained a day earlier.

Jeth had closed at 3/4/7 1/2 last Friday. On Monday the market fell to 3/2 lowest for the many weeks past. It improved to 3/5/1 1/2 last night and opened at 3/5/3 this morning but later fell to 3/4/1 1/2 improved to 3/4/4 1/2 but again fell to 3/3/10 1/2. Ready khattis are sold at 3/8/6. Spot demand was quite encouraging. During the week 41 khattis were despatched reducing the stock to 50 khattis.

DELIVERY OF SHARES

Following Delivery Slips have been issued to-day:—

Tata Ordinaries 105; Tata Deferreds 24; Indian Irons 300; New Greats 15; Simplexes 5; Associated Cements 100; Bombay Burmas (Old) 7; New Indias 20; B. B. Petrols 500; Bengal Steel Corporations 300.

B. B. and C. I. Railway.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	14-15	22-30
Delhi Express	6-00	22-15
Kathiawar Mail	6-45	21-30
Gujarat Mail	7-25	22-00
Frontier Mail	8-15	21-15
	(Mon)	(Sat)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9-48	15-10
The Flying Ranee Surat	10-58	18-05
Ahmedabad Passenger	5-35	13 50
Kathiawar Express	13-45	8-45
Baroda Passenger	20-37	9-25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday this train will run on Tuesday.

Arrivals at Ballard Pier

Frontier Mail (on Saturday only)

BOMBAY COTTON

FEARS OF EXPORT SUBSIDY

Bombay, March 26

The Senate's approval of a large fund for parity payments to farmers in America gives hopes of introduction of export subsidy on cotton over the next crop.

These fears are inducing heavy long liquidation and as the tender time is approaching, there was increased liquidation in the near month.

Following a decline of 5 points in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 259/8 for Broach J/A delivery and reports of financial difficulties of some firms at Calcutta induced liquidation. The market opened at Rs. 259/8 and under the influence steady selling pressure prices declined to Rs. 256/4. Broach A/M was quoted at Rs. 245. The tone of the market was easy.

Later on there was further selling and prices declined to Rs. 254/4. At this level there was scattered covering and prices rallied to Rs. 255. Liverpool opened at a decline of 4 points but later was 3 points up and in the local market prices advanced to Rs. 256/8. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

F G M G Broach:—

April/May	Rs.	245	4 0
July/August		256	4 0

Fine M G Oomra:—

May		224	8 0
July		229	8 0

F G M G Bengal:—

May		190	0 0
July		191	8 0

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, March 26

Linseed	15,674 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	2,676 cwts.
Gingellyseed	1,182 cwts.
Groundnuts	15,230 cwts.
Castorseeds	10,098 cwts.
Myrabollams	2,657 cwts.
Cottonseed	12,754 cwts.
Indian sugar	1,234 cwts.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, March 25

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
United States Steel	55
Anaconda Copper Mining	28
Int Nickel of Canada	34 1/4
American Telephone and Telegraph	172
Western Union Telegraph	22
New York Central R R	15 1/8
General Motors	53 5/8
Socony	11 5/8
Consolidated Oil	7 1/4
Texas Corporation	45 3/8
Amrex Corporation	15 7/8
Union Carbon and Carbide	82 3/4
Firestone Rubber	19 1/4
Chase National Bank	33 3/4
National City Bank of New York	28 3/4

Turnover 590,000 shares. Steel production 60.7 per cent against 62.4 per cent last week.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, March 21

3 per cent	82
3 1/2 per cent	95
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	103
4 per cent 1948/53	108
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	112 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	115
5 per cent 1942/47	107 1/4
3 per cent 1949/52	99
3 1/2 per cent War loans	98 3/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	72 3/8
4 per cent Funding loan 1960/90	111 3/8
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary	51/6

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay, March 26

Fine White Java sugar per cwt:—

Ready (small grain) Rs. 18-1-0

Ready (large grain) Rs. 18-2-0

Shipment February Rs. 8-2-0 F B H

Shipment March Rs. 8-2-0 F B H

Shipment September Rs. 8-0-0 F B H

Indian sugars ready:—

Ready (ordinary) Rs. 17-4-0 to 17-11-0

Ready (large grain) Rs. 17 11-0 to 18-4-0

Tone:—Steady.

FALL IN INDIA'S TRADE WITH JAPAN COTTON EXPORTS HIT

Owing apparently to their usefulness for military purposes, mica and pig iron are the only two main commodities which improved their position in Japan's import trade with India, according to the Annual Report of the Indian Government Trade Commissioner, Osaka, Japan, for 1938-39, published to-day. Japan imports 90 per cent of mica from India.

The favourable balance of trade enjoyed by India in 1937 was converted into an adverse balance in 1938. Japan's purchases from India fell by 61.7 per cent from Y499 million to Y172 million, while India's imports from Japan declined by 37.2 per cent from Y299 million to Y188 million.

The year marked a record low level of imports of raw coton from India, due mainly to the Japanese Government's general policy of restricting imports. A heavy decline, 91.1 per cent, also occurred in the exports of Indian hides and skins as it is believed that the quality of American hides and skins which took their place conform to a great extent to Japanese military requirements. Under the Import and Exchange Control India's trade with Japan in tanned hides and skins fell by 68.3 per cent from Y 3.4 million in 1937 to Y .1 million in 1938. India is the principal supplier of tanned hides and skins to Japan.

BEANS AND PEAS

India's exports of beans and peas has greatly dwindled since the separation of Burma. Imports from India declined by 97.8 per cent, though there was a phenomenal improvement in the first quarter of 1939. The prospects of marketing Indian oilcake in Japan are understood to be limited as almost all supplies are obtained from the yen-bloc countries, principally Manchoukuo.

The export trade from India was generally discouraging. The general decline in the import trade of Japan was obviously the result of the restrictive policy which the Japanese Government had pursued since the commencement of the hostilities in China. But the reasons for the heavier decline in the Indian export trade with Japan, apart from special features relative to each individual commodity, are chiefly two.

In the first place, the bulk of Indian exports consist of raw materials for peacetime industries which suffered an eclipse during the last two years on account of the relatively greater importance of heavy industries in war time. Secondly, exports from India consists of raw materials which Japan was able to replace, partially in the case of raw cotton, and almost completely in the case of certain other agricultural products, by imports from North China and Manchoukuo with which Japan constitutes the yen-bloc. As imports from the yen-bloc need not be paid for in foreign currency there is the strongest incentive for substituting Chinese and Korean for Indian products.

INDIAN COTTON

Moreover, it is generally presumed in Japan that, provided the prices offered are sufficiently low, it will always be possible to sell goods to India, and there is, therefore, no need to consider Indian susceptibilities on a basis of reciprocity in matters of trade. The consequence is that, whereas Japan is selling goods to India to the limit of her capacity under existing conditions, she buys from India only when and to the extent that she must.

While Indian cotton constituted 42.8 per cent of the total raw cotton imports into Japan in 1937, her share in 1938 was only 25.9 per cent. Normally Indian raw cotton occupies more than 80 per cent of the total Indian sales to Japan, but in 1938 this was reduced to 65.7 per cent. As compared with 1937 Japan's imports of raw cotton from India during 1938 declined by 68.8 per cent. In the first quarter of 1939, however, Indian cotton showed substantial improvement.

The Indian Trade Commissioner attributes this to the Japanese Government's general restriction policy, banning of the manufacture of pure cotton cloth for domestic consumption through the "Link System," and to the diversion of raw cotton in increased quantities to mills in China, mostly under Japanese control, with a view to cutting down the cost of production 'vis-a-vis' mills in Japan.

The entire quantity of shellac required by Japan is exported from Calcutta. Of the total imports of Indian shellac, which has recorded a heavy decline during the last two years, it is understood that 40 per cent is utilised for the manufacture of gramophone discs and the balance for lacquerware and manufacture of varnish. Substitute materials have been found for both these uses in compound vegetable gums.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, March 26

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

3 1/2 per cent Paper 94; 4 per cent 1960-70 108; 5 per cent 1945/55 111/13

BANKS

Bank of Baroda 99; Bank of Hindusthan 21/8; Bank of India 138; Central Bank 36/12; Imperial Bank P P 1522/8; Imperial Bank P P 373/4; Indian Overseas Bank 50; Reserve Bank 106/4; Union Bank 5/12/6

TEXTILES

Ahmd New Textiles 435; Ambica 290/10; Arun 216/4; Arvind 1400; Asok 215; Bharatkhand Textiles

SHE DANCED ON AN HUNGRY STOMACH TO EARN A FEW COPPERS—BUT IN DOING SO MADE THOUSANDS DIZZY!

BENGAL'S NEW CHARMER

SADHONA BOSE!

in SAGAR'S

KumKum

— The Dancer —

Featuring: DHIRAJ, PADMADEVI, BENITA, MD. ISHAQ, PRITKUMAR, KAMPTA PRASAD & ADVANI

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Daily 4, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.
Matinee at 1-30 p.m. on Holidays

It was a PERSONAL SECRET— but—however he tried to hide it—it became an

OPEN SECRET

because little did he dream that the terrible

CONSEQUENCES

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GLORIOUS SECOND WEEK

LAUGH in your PEACE OF MIND Laugh out your BLUES

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ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

UNPRECEDENTED CROWDS FLOCK DAILY

To Witness HUNS' Best Sophisticated Social Hit

Ardhangi

(THE BETTER HALF)

Starring:

WINAYAK, LEELA CHITNIS, MEENAXEE, DAMUANNA, MALVANKER and BABURAO PENDHARKAR

Enters To-day in its

2nd WEEK

At

NEW WEST END

Daily: 4-15, 7, 9-45 P.M.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 14 POINTS DOWN

Silver Declines On Increased Offerings: Gold Quietly Steady

FURTHER DECLINE IN CROSS RATE

BOMBAY: MARCH 26.

THE NEW YORK COTTON WAS DEPRESSED BY DISAPPOINTING BOMBAY CABLES. THE POSSIBILITY OF CURTAILMENT OF BRITISH PURCHASES ALSO MILITATED AGAINST ANY IMPORTANT RISE.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE WAS IRREGULAR. INDIAN STERLING LOAN GAINED 10 SHILLINGS. SILVER PRICES WERE ADVERSELY AFFECTED BY SPECULATIVE SELLING.

OPERATIONS IN LOCAL COTTON WERE DULL AND UNINTERESTING. MOVEMENTS WERE NARROW. SILVER PRICES GAVE WAY UNDER INCREASED OFFERINGS AND REALISING INFLUENCED BY THE WEAKNESS ABROAD.

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MAY 1940

New York: March 26.

Previous closing	10.54
To-day's opening	10.50
Difference	—4
To-day's closing	10.40
Difference	—14

BROACH EXPECTATION

Broach April/May	Rs. 243
Broach July/August	Rs. 254

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MAY 1940

Liverpool: March 26.

Previous closing	7.45
To-day's opening	7.41
Difference	- 4
To-day's closing	7.42
Difference	- 3

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York: March 26.

The trading in May began at 10.50, i. e. 4 points lower than the last closing. Prices declined on lower Liverpool and Bombay advices while increased local offerings and liquidation depressed the prices further down to 10.47 when some trade buying and foreign support appeared with May rallying to 10.50.

BOMBAY COTTON Night Session.

Bombay: March 26.

Broach July/August opened to-night at Rs. 257/4. After improving to Rs. 258/8 rates again gave way and July/August closed at Rs. 255, while April/May stood at Rs. 244.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York: March 26.

Following were the opening ranges on New York Cotton Exchange:—

May	10.50/56
July	10.31/30

Liverpool Cotton

Liverpool: March 26.

American March (7.45)	7.42
American May (7.51)	7.48
Giza March (10.25)	10.18
Giza May (10.37)	10.31

LONDON COMMODITIES

London: March 26.

SEEDS.

Castorseeds March April (£20 1/8 quoted) £20 1/8 quoted

Linseed Bombay/Calcutta March April (£17 7/8 quoted) £18 1/8 quoted

Linseed La Plata March April (£16 quoted) £16 quoted

Groundnuts Coromandal March April (£15 1/8 quoted) £15 3/8 quoted

JUTES.

Dundee March (£49) £49

Lightning March. (£45) £45

RUBBER

Spot (11 5/16d value) 11 5/16d paid and value

Forward May (11 3/8d paid and value) 11 3/8d paid and value

METALS

Tin (£250 1/4 buyers; £250 1/2 sellers. Steadier) £247 1/4 buyers; £247 1/2 sellers. Easy

Electrolytic Copper (£62) £62

Lead Foreign Cash (£25) £25

Glasgow Iron No. 4 (111 sh.) 111 sh.

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York: March 26.

Previous closing	3.68 7/8
To-day's opening	3.63

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London: March 26

Previous closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's opening	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

Previous closing	1.76 1/2 to 1.76 3/4
To-day's opening	1.76 1/2 to 1.76 3/4

T T NEW YORK ON PARIS

London: March 26.

Previous closing	2.10 5/8
To-day's opening	2.10 1/4

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York: March 26.

The following are the opening quotations:—

General Motors (dol 54) dol 53 5/8

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 28 1/2) dol 28

U S Steel Common (dol 55 1/8) dol 54 7/8

U S Steel Preference (dol 118) dol 117 3/4

LONDON SILVER CABLE

London: March 26.

The following cable regarding London Silver Market was received here to-day:—

Speculators sold. Little Indian buying at lower level. Market quiet.

LONDON SILVER

London: March 26.

Spot (20 11/16d)	20 1/16d —5/8
Forward (20 11/16d)	20 1/8d —9/16

LONDON GOLD

London: March 26.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£8-8-0) £8-8-0

LONDON EXCHANGES

London: March 26.

London Exchange opened with the sterling dollar at 4.02.50 to 4.03.50 which is officially fixed rate

Franc was officially fixed at 175.50 to 176.75

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay	(1 6) 1 6
Paris on Bombay	(13.24 5/8) 13.24 5/8
New York on Bombay	(30.30) 30.30
London on Milan	(73.00) 72.50
London on Shanghai	(0-4 to 0-4 1/4) 0-4 to 0-4 1/4
London on Kobe	(1-3 1/8 to 1-3 7/32) 1-3 1/4 to 1-3 11/32

DISCOUNTS

3 months	(1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent
4 months	(1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent
6 months	(1 1/8 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/8 to 1 1/4 per cent

WHEAT AND SEEDS Latest Night Quotations

Bombay: March 26.

Wheat May	3 15 3
Wheat September	4 1 6
Linseed May	7 0 0
Linseed September	7 6 6
Groundnuts May	38 5 0
Castorseeds May	48 4 0
Cottonseeds May	25 9 0

BOMBAY BULLION Latest Night Quotations.

Bombay: March 26.

Silver Ready	56 12 6
Silver Fagan	56 12 6
Silver Chaitra	57 0 0
Gold Ready	42 7 6
Gold Fagan	42 8 0
Gold Chaitra	42 9 0
Sovereigns	27 9 0

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NEW THEATRES' Latest Social Hit!

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Directed & Photographed by: BARUA

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P. Sanyal, Nemo, etc.

Melodious Music by: PUNKAJ MULLICK

DRAWING FULL HOUSES, Everyday

MINERVA

Daily; 4-45, 7 & 9-45 p.m.

4th POPULAR WEEK! UNITY

is the NEED of the Hour!

See how—Rajaram—Son of Shivaji the Great achieved it in Bhagyodaya's

RAIGAD

MAJESTIC

3 shows to-day 4-15, 7 & 9-45

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED

Bombay: March 26.

K M Sharaf; 276 bales wool raw K Esmail; of 4200 reg tons Capt T Adati arrived from Yokohama with passengers and general cargo.

Lloyd Triestino Coy's Italian s s Carignano of 3497 reg tons Capt F Olivari arrived from Genoa with passengers and general cargo.

Volkart Bros' Dutch s s Bengkalis of 4056 reg tons Capt S A Yonker arrived from Vancouver with general cargo.

Volkart Bros' Norwegian s s Hoegh Silver cloud of 3145 reg tons Capt O Findahl arrived from Basrah with general cargo.

Lloyd Triestino Coy's Italian s s Dandalo of 2949 reg tons Capt G Luci arrived from Genoa with general cargo.

Lionel Edward's Swedish s s Japan of 3262 reg tons Capt H Berggren arrived from Oslo with general cargo.

Anglo-Iranian Oil Coy's Norwegian oil tanker Finnanger of 5714 reg tons Capt M Hansen arrived from Miri (Sarawak) with cargo of Diesel oil.

Lloyd Triestino Coy's Italian s s Conte Ross of 9909 reg tons Capt T Bagli arrived from Shanghai with passengers and general cargo.

SAILED

Anglo-Iranian Oil Coy's Norwegian oil tanker Finnanger of 5714 reg tons Capt M Hansen sailed for Abadan in water ballast.

Lionel Edward's Swedish s s Japan of 3262 reg tons Capt H Berggren sailed for Rangoon with general cargo.

F F Campbell and Coy's American s s President Monroe of 6195 reg tons Capt K M Graham sailed for New York with general cargo.

James Finlay and Coy's Italian s s Iris of 3209 reg tons Capt M Salvaterie sailed for Marmagoa with cargo and manganese ore.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 26-3-'40:—

Greek s s Mount Mycale.

Dutch s s Almkerk.

Norwegian s s Talabot.

EXPORTS

Bombay: March 26.

100 bales raw cotton S R Tulshan and Co Ltd; 300 bls raw cotton N Nagsee; 100 bls raw cotton Viram Ladha and Co; 100 bls raw cotton Kotak and Co; 180 bags sandalwood S Nowrojee and Co; 100 bls raw cotton J Jeevan and Co; 100 bls raw cotton J M Dave and Co; 200 bls raw cotton P Premchand; 1000 bls raw cotton A Clayton and Co; 200 tons old iron scrap Ali Bros; 50 bls cotton waste M Chandulal and Co; 240 bls grey cotton yarn Pavri Sons and Co; 20 bls raw cotton N Rajaram and Co; 65 bags Psyllium seed husk D Abraham and Sons; 15 cases dry beef guts D Abraham and Sons; 616 bags mustard seed K M Nathoo; 465 bags groundnut with shell K M Nathoo; 4040 bags myrabolliams H Bhagwandas and Co; 618 bags groundnut kernals B Tavanappanaver; 12 bags fish maws K M Shroff; 320 bags casein Amin Bros; 2560 bgs myrabolliams K Tricamji; 500 bags fennel seed K Tricamji; 2580 bags myrabolliam H Raghavji and Co; 200 bags fennel seed H Raghavji and Co; 400 bags fennel seed T Raghavji; 1280 bags myrabolliam T Raghavji; 160 bags casein D Abraham and Sons; 2464 bags myrabollam P Mathradas and Co Ltd; 64 cases cinema film scraps Dadbhawalla and Dadbhawalla; 96 bags fish maws K M Shroff; 276 bales wool raw K Esmail; 78 bundles goat and sheep skins raw salted M M T Afshar and Co; 4200 bags castor seed K Devchand and Co Ltd; 70 bgs gum E Mavji and Co; 539 drums groundnut oil Kalli Bros Ltd; 11 bls D/s goat skins D Abraham and Sons; 36 bls cotton grey yarn A El Ejel; 25 bales art silk yarn H H Dada 600 bags groundnut kernals S M Rajgor and Co; 400 tons old iron scrap C Manikji Ltd; 740 tons old iron scrap The Nissho Co Ltd; 42 bales cotton piecegoods Mancklji and Co; 80 bls cotton G M twist H M Ghazanfar; 55 bls cotton grey yarn K Virji and Co; 20 bls cotton twist waste Sapt T Products (India) Ltd; 500 bls raw cotton A Devchand and Co Ltd; 2645 bls raw cotton Volkart Bros; 100 bls raw cotton Suleman and Co Ltd; 100 bls raw cotton A Khimji and Co; 300 bls raw cotton Podar Trading Co Ltd; 100 bls raw cotton K M Nathoo; 100 bls raw cotton K Poonja and Co; 255 bales raw cotton M S Kaisha Ltd; 699 bls raw cotton Ramnarain Sons Ltd; 100 bls raw cotton K Vishram and Sons; 100 bls raw cotton G Dossa and Co; 1350 bags castor seed K Jethabhai and Co; 8 bls raw lamb skins D Abraham and Sons; 29 bls cotton grey yarn A El Ejel; 20 bls cotton grey sheeting R L Ani; 39 bls cotton grey sheeting Maganlal Bros; 16 bls cotton grey sheeting G N Musry; 640 bags myrabollams R S Tata and Co; 1416 bags myrabollams J Moolchand and Co; 116 bags myrabollams C Jivanlal and Co; 610 bags linseed oil cake slap D Abraham and Sons; 700 bags linseed oil cake expeller D Abraham and Sons; 3900 bags groundnut oil cake D Abraham and Sons; 1000 tons manganese ore James Finlay and Co Ltd; 220 bales raw cotton N Rajaram and Co; 100 bls raw cotton V Morarjee.

IMPORTS

Bombay: March 26.

100 bags betelnuts; 87 bags iron bolts and nuts; 484 cases chemicals; 1352 drums coal tar dye; 362 drums aniline colours. 52 cases photo film; 140 bales overissue newspapers; 46 cases honey; 298 cases push cycle parts; 81 cases canned peaches; 94 cases chocolate and confectionery; 164 coils Manila rope; 37 bundles galvanised iron wire; 69 cases cocoanut oil; 192 cases canned asparagus; 251 bgs sandalwood billets; 142 cases fruit juice canned; 1884 cases dried and canned fruits; 36 c/s auto storage batteries; 33 chests black tea; 1095 packages paint; 63 rolls floor covering; 831 c/s apples; 65 cases battery seperators; 104 bales mattress fibre; 104 bls scrap leather; 225 bdls insulation boards 2157 bls cotton; 538 slabs refined tin; 135 pieces marble slabs; 38 drums old zinc scrap; 1891 pkgs paper; 34 bls pulp-boards; 154 cases cod-lever oil; 32 bls boards; 733 c/s nails; 106 cases ungl. bleached and free tissue; 204 bags corks; 300 cases slate pencils; 110 cases wine; 237 c/s brandy; 200 c/s school slates; 278 c/s corkboards; 98 jottas coir yarn; 31 jottas coir rope; 807 jottas mangoes; 256 bags potatoes; 375 bags dry dates; 12213 bdls wet dates; 225 bags seers seed.

3½ P.C. STERLING LOAN

London: March 26.

3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed steady at £95 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

INDIAN LOANS

London: March 26.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£99) £99.

3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£95) £95 1/2

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£110 1/2) £110 1/2

4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 (£115) £115

4 per cent Indian Stock 1948/53 (£108) £108

5 per cent Indian Stock 1942-47 (£107 1/4) £107 1/4

3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1954/58 (£103) £103

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent 1945/55 (£105 3/4) £105 3/4

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£72 3/8) £72 3/8

3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£97 3/4) £97 5/8

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£101 7/8) £101 7/8

4 per cent Funding Loan (£111 1/2) £109 7/8 ex-div.

3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£98 3/4) £98 5/8

4 1/2 per cent Victory Bonds (£108 7/8) £108 3/4

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (12-0) 12-0

Marks and Spencer Ordinary (51-10 1/2) 51-10 1/2

Hydro Electric (dol 3) dol 3

Electric Music Industry (8-7 1/2) 8-7 1/2

Princhin Johnson (22-1 1/2) 22-1 1/2

Imperial Chemicals (31-4 1/2) 31-9

Woolsworth New Ordinary (65-4 1/2) 65-4 1/2

Sao Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1939 (£46 1/4) £46 1/2

Dunlop Rubber (33-3) 33-3

Unilever Ordinary (32) 32-0

Ford Motors (17-1 1/2) 17-1 1/2

Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£61) £60 3/4

British American Tobacco Ordinary (102-6) 103-9

Carreas 'A' (£5 3/4) £5 3/4

Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (120) 119-4 1/2

P. and O. Def. (21-3) 21-3

Distillers (68-3) 68-3

Bredfords Dye (6-0) 6

British Celanese (8-3) 8-6

J and P Coates Ordinary (35-9) 36-1 1/2

Courtaulds Ordinary (36-0) 36-3

Fine Cotton Spinners (6-6) 6-6

Vickers Limited Ordinary (18-4 1/2) 18-4 1/2

Inter Nickel (dol 46 1/4) dol 45 3/4

Indian Iron (51-9) 51-9

TEA SHARES

Assam (18-1 1/2) 18-1 1/2

Donaro Tea (31-3) 31-3

Empire of India (23-9) 23-9

JUTES

Barnagore (£9 1/4) 9 1/4

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (24-0) 24-0

Gula Kelampong (20-7 1/2) 19-4 1/2

Rubber Plant Inv Trust (33-3) 33-0

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (27-6) 27-6

Burma Corporation (9-3) 9-3

Rio Tintos (£14) £14 1/4

East Rand Properties (45-0) 45-7 1/2

Rand Mines (£7 1/4) £7 1/4

MINE SHARES

Crown (£13 5/8) £13 5/8

Associated Portland Cement (48-1 1/2) 48-1 1/2

Trinidad Leaseholds (72-6) 72-6

Sub Nigel (£9 3/8) £9 3/8

Union Corporation (£7 1/4) £7 1/4

Spring Mines Split Shares (26-10 1/2) 25-7 1/2

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (26-3) 25-7 1/8

Anglo India (52-6) 52-6

Burma Oil (71-10 1/2) 71-10 1/2

Mexican Eagle (6-3) 6-3

Shell Transport (78-9) 78-9

Royal Dutch (£32 1/2) £32 1/4

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£46 1/4) £47 5/8

London Midland Ordinary (£21 1/4) £22¼

London North Eastern Def (£3 1/4) £3 1/4

London Southern Def (£20 3/4) £21 3/8

London Transport 5 per cent (£116 1/2) £117

London Transport 'C' (£43 1/2) £43 1/2

London Share Quotations

Bombay, March 26

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by Air Mail from their London Agents:—

Names.	London 11th March		
Amalgamated Tin Mines of Nigeria Ltd.	XD	£0	8 3
Guest, Keen and Nettlefold		1	6 6
Turner and Newall		3	7 0
Associated Electric Industries		2	2 9
Attock Oil		2	3 9
Barsi Light Railways		45	0 0
Automatic Telephone and Elec Ord		2	7 6
Castlefield (Kiang) Rubber		0	2 6
Beira Railways		1	5 0
United Br. Oilfields of Trinidad		0	9 6
Marconi International Marine		1	9 6
Western Union Telegraph	dol.	29.00	
General Electric Ordinary		4	2 0
Fairey Aviation Co. Ltd.		0	16 0
Perak Hydro Elec Ordinary		0	17 9
International Rlys. of C. America	dol.	5.00	
Malayalam Plantations		1	14 3
British Burma Petroleum		0	7 0
Soudan Plantation Syndicate		1	14 0
British South Africa (Chartered)		1	0 4½
Fahang Consolidated Ordinary		0	16 1½
Indian Copper Corporation Ord.		0	3 6
Brazilian Traction Light and Power	dol.	9	7/8
Marlu Gold Mining Areas Ltd.		0	8 6
New Goldfields of Venezuela Ltd.		0	5 0
Western Reef Ex and Dev Co Ltd		0	18 3
Amalgamated Banket Areas		0	5 9
Berait Tin Wolfram Co Ltd		0	8 3
Inter Railroads of C. A. 5 per cent Cum. Pref.	dol.	64.00	
B. B. and C. I. Rly. Ordinary stock	£105	0	0
Imperial Bank of Iran	£11	1	4
Benzol and By. Products Ltd. Pref.		0	18 9
Trust of Insurance Share Units		0	17 4½
Trust of Bank and Insurance Shares		0	16 7½
Trust of Bank Share Units	XD	0	16 7½

PEPPER AND GINGER PRICES

Bombay, March 26

(The Pepper and Ginger Merchants' Association, Ltd.)

Pepper ready Allepey per candy	Rs.	89	0 0
Pepper Chaitra Sud 15 per candy		88	0 0
Pepper Jeth Sud 15 per candy		91	0 0
Pepper ready Lampong in C.I.F. per candy	not quoted.		
Ginger ready unbleached per cwt		15	8 0
Ginger ready bleached per cwt		17	8 0
Ginger Chaitra Sud 51 per cwt		15	4 0
Ginger Vaishakh Sud 15 per cwt		15	12 0

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, March 26

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

In full-pressed bales 20-3-40.	This year	Last year	Since 1st Sept.
Khandesh	110	49,354	35,449
Central India	361	86,034	195,372
Barsi and Nagar	90	106,185	53,542
Hyderabad Gaorani		42,068	4,183
Berar	1,672	276,920	138,948
Central Provinces	231	68,572	31,405
Total Oomras	2,464	629,233	463,899
Dholera	368	56,331	133,126
N W Provinces		23,470	2,155
Rajputana		26,325	49,146
Sind Punjab	1,619	302,222	276,555
Broach	8,055	268,962	209,077
Coompta and Dharwar	84	16,608	16,297
Westerns Northerns		18,048	21,442
Cocoanada		82	84
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		1,309	2,544
American		53,380	2,578
Egyptian, African and Sudan		203,189	191,995
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		2,648	7
Total	12,590	1,601,807	1,368,905
Arrived by road to 14th March 1940		204,368	

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

In full-pressed bales 20-3-40	This year	Last year	1st Sept to 14th March
Total	14,500	657,865	780,262

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS

Bombay, March 26

Yarn No. 6 1/2s August 140	April	134	June		137
Yarn No. 10 1/2s August 164	April	158	June		161
Yarn No. 20 1/2s August 217	April	210	June		213
Yarn No. 40s August 270	April	264	June	267	Aug-

THUNDER-SHOWERS IN BENGAL AND ASSAM

POONA: March 26.

Thunder-showers have been fairly widespread in Bengal and Assam and local in Bihar and along and near Punjab, Kumaon Hills, while scattered thunder-showers have occurred in East United Provinces, Chota Nagpur and Orissa. Local thunder-showers have also occurred in North Madras Coast and Southeast Madras.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Jessore 2 inches; Darbhanga 1 1/2; Calcutta, Burdwan, Lucknow, Salem and Masulipatam 1; Shillong, Purnea 3/4; Silchar, Sandheads, Bogra, Cherrapunji, Jalpaiguri and Simla 1/2; Tezpur, Gauhati, Dhubri, Dalhousie and Ootacamund 1/4.

Temperatures were low in submontane districts, Punjab and West United Provinces.—A. P.

SNOW IN SPRING

(From Our Correspondent)

ALMORA: (By Mail).

Almora has most unexpectedly experienced a heavy snowfall on Tuesday night. The surrounding hills both of Naini Tal and Almora are full of snow.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observation during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 26-3-1940.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.020 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.3 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 71.7 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.0 degrees 2.5 below normal

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 72.3 degrees 1.4 below normal

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 79 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ESE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 5 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 104 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 14 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 3

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 26-3-40.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 78.7 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.13 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.94 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

LIMITED BUSINESS ON CALCUTTA EXCHANGE

CALCUTTA: March 26.

Jutes section opened steady after the Easter holidays and continued so throughout the day, but trading was somewhat restricted. Coals revealed no fresh feature. In Teas slight enquiry was noticed and only a limited business was put through. In Miscellaneous Indian Iron and Steel Corporation ord have maintained steady features and a fair turnover took place in them, whereas business in other industrials was somewhat limited. Government securities were steady.

The following were the closing quotations:—

(Government Securities: 2 3/4 per cent loan 1948/52 97/4; 3 per cent new loan 1963/65 93/12; 3 1/2 per cent paper 94/1; 4 per cent loan 1960/70 103/4; 5 per cent U P loan 1961/66 92/4 small lot.

Banks: Imperial fully paid 1515/8; Reserve 105/8.

Cotton: New Victoria ordy 1/4.

Coals: Amalgamated 30/4 small lot; Burra Dhemo 4/12; Burrakur 13/12; Jheria Main 16/6; Equitable 37/6; Jainty Central 2/2; North Damuda 6; West Jamuria 30/14.

Jutes: Agrapara 26/12 small lot c t; Bally 249/8 small lot; Empire 47/12 small odd lot; Gourepore pref 138; Hukumchand 7/6; India 347; Kankinarrah pref 138/4; Presidency 5/3; Reliance 59/11; Union 437; Pref 164.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 6/7; Indian Copper 2/5; Tavoy Tin 1/12; Agra Elec 118 small lot; U P Electric 168 c div; Indian Iron and Steel 35/15; Indian Malleable Casting ord 7/4; Indian St. Wagon ordy 55; Indian Steel and Wire Products Defd 39/8; Steel Corporation ord 16 5, Pref 105; Indian Steel and Wire Products Pref 39/8; Kumar Dhubi Engineering ord 4/15; Steel Products 2/12. Balmer Lawrie 300; Peirak Ceylon Corporation ord 5/4; B I Corporation ord 3/12 c div; Pref 170 c div; Dunlop Rubber ord 29/6; Second Pref 114/8; Rohtas Industries pref 130 c t; Tide Water Oil 12/12 Bengal Paper 117 small lot; India Paper Pulp 132 small lot; Orient Paper ord 7/8; Titaghur Paper prefd ord 4/12; 'A' and 'B' ord 30/13; Balrampore 7/12; Buland 15/14; Carew and Co ord 10/4; Champaran 13/14 small lot; Murree Brewery 12; New Savan 7/12; Sitalpore 10/8.

Teas: Hasimara 43/8; Hattikhira 20/6; Tezpore pref 12/12 c t.

Debenture: 3 1/4 per cent 1956/66 Howrah Bridge 98/10 small odd lot.—A. P.

Union Bank Of India, Ltd.

The 25th Report of the Union Bank of India Ltd., states:—

The net profit for the period of nine months ending 31st December 1939 including the sum of Rs. 1,05,510-2-9 brought forward from last year's account amounts to Rs. 3,62,496-10-10.

The financial year of the Bank has been changed from April/March to January/December to be in a line with other Banks, and hence the accounts were closed this time for nine months ended 31st December 1939.

The progress of the Bank has continued to be satisfactory as will appear from the following figures.

	31-3-1939	31-12-1939
Fixed, Current & Savings Bank Deposits & other accounts	1,16,94,600	1,44,39,400
Advances	61,42,300	96,22,806
Against Securities	27,95,500	85,68,500
On personal Security of one or more parties	33,46,800	10,54,300

Mr. M. S. Captain was elected Chairman of the Board of Directors in the place of the late Sir Hormusjee Cowasjee Dinshaw.

Three of the Directors Messrs. Lachhmandas H. Daga, K.R.P. Shroff, and B. N. Karanjia retire under Article 99 of the Articles of Association read with regulation 78 of Table "A" of the Indian Companies Act. They are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly.

Report Of Bombay Telephone Co., Ltd.

The Report of the Bombay Telephone Company Ltd. for the year 1939, states:—

The Directors recommend a final dividend of 5 per cent. free of income tax amounting to Rs. 6,00,777-8-0 making 8 per cent. free of income tax for the year, leaving a balance to be carried forward of Rs. 75,25,569-6-8.

The dividend, if declared, will be paid by warrant payable on or after the 29th day of March 1940, to Shareholders appearing on the Register as on the 5th day of March 1940.

Under the Indian Companies' Act, two Directors Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bar., and Mr. A. K. G. Hogg retire and being eligible offer themselves for re-election.

Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co., and Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and Co., Auditors of the Company, retire and offer themselves for re-election.

MADRAS MARKET

MADRAS: March 26.

The business in the local market was restricted after the reopening to-day. Government securities ruled fairly steady, whilst other sections were practically neglected.

Transactions reported are:—Indian Banks 27/8, 28; Radhakrishnas 115 c d; Vasantas 94; Chembra Peaks 3/2; Midland Rubbers 4/8; Deccan Sugars 7; Cum Pref 151 c d; Indian Steel Rollings 6/10, 6/6; Trichy Srirangams (small) 15/12.

Calcutta Jute

Calcutta, March 26

Calcutta Jute for June delivery opened at Rs. 67 and closed at Rs. 66/10. In the afternoon prices opened at Rs. 65/10 and steadied at Rs. 65/12.

GROUNDNUTS & SEEDS

Bombay, March 26

Castorseeds May— Opening	Rs.	48	0 0
Highest		48	6 0
Lowest		47	15 0
Closing		48	4 0
Groundnuts May— Opening		38	3 0
Highest		38	7 0
Lowest		38	1 6
Closing		38	6 6
Cottonseeds May— Opening		25	11 0
Highest		25	13 0
Lowest		25	9 3
Closing		25	9 6

SUBSTITUTE FOR JUTE

Large Scale Change-over To Cotton And Sisal In America

CALCUTTA, March 26.

The danger of a further large change-over from Jute to Cotton and Sisal in the United States is examined by the Indian Trade Commissioner in New York in a report published to-day in the Indian Central Jute Committee's bulletin for March.

The greater part of the raw jute imported into America is used to make twine, and it is the general opinion in the United States, according to the Trade Commissioner's report, that if the price of jute continues to increase there will be a definite move on quite a large scale towards the use of Java Sisal and cotton for this purpose.

The Commissioner points out that, whereas between July and December of last year the price of raw jute increased by more than 120 per cent, the prices of sisal and cotton increased respectively by only 35 and 48 per cent.

The Commissioner emphasises the fact that where substitution has already taken place, it is very unlikely that jute will entirely regain its foothold with the restoration of more normal prices. He points out that the change-over from jute to cotton and other materials involves in many cases considerable changing of machinery, and manufacturers are reluctant to make this change twice.

The Commissioner concludes his report with the observation that he is "very doubtful if the substitution of hessian cloth by cotton and paper that has already taken place in the bag industry will ever be regained."—A.P.

PRODUCING DYES IN INDIA

Investigations On Sulphur

Since the outbreak of the war the Government of India have directed the Director, Geological Survey of India and his entire staff to concentrate attention on whatever is urgently required by any Provincial Government or industry by way of investigation of mineral products. The shortage of sulphur is one of the subjects in which the Geological Department is making special investigations.

A suggestion was made at the recent Eleventh Industries Conference that the Government of India should investigate the possibility of producing dyestuffs, vegetable and synthetic, with indigenous material, and other commodities with the assistance of appropriate scientific and other technical bodies or individuals. It is understood that the Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, Commerce Member to the Government of India, is bringing the proposal to the notice of the Government of India. If the Government agrees the work undertaken will be co-ordinated and placed before all industrialists and Governments Provincial and State.

In the meantime the real problem is how to ensure that the handloom weaver actually obtains his quota of dyes at a reasonable price. To deal with this, improved methods of distribution of future and existing stocks of dyestuffs controlled by the Government of India will be adopted with the co-operation of Provincial and State Governments so that the handloom weavers and other interests concerned may get their fair share.

BALACK HAIR OIL

WHY NOT LOOK 20 YEARS YOUNGER

Whatever may be the cause of grayness, our unique preparation would turn gray hair permanently black from the root without dye, stain or risk of injury. Those who have tried it have been wonderstruck by its marvellous effect. A rare boon for brainworkers.

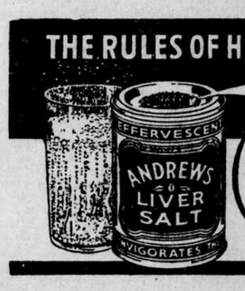
Price per phial Rs. 1/4 Rs. 3 for 3 phials, Postage extra.

ELECTRICAL SPECTACLES A NEW AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC INVENTION.

No electric—no lantern necessary. Use them as and when required during dark nights. No danger whatsoever. Gents, Ladies and Children can use them without any risk. A very rare production. Price Rs. 3 only.

AMERICAN COMMERCIAL HOUSE (B.C.B.) Ram Nagar, New Delhi.

THE RULES OF HEALTH are few and simple



Excuse me— Inner Cleanliness comes first!

11

METRO
DAILY AT 3:30-6:30-10 P.M.
TELEPHONE 31045

LAST 2 DAYS!

JUDGE HARDY and SON
with Lewis STONE • Mickey ROONEY
Cecilia PARKER • Fay HOLDEN
Directed by GEORGE B. SEITZ
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture

EXTRA!
LOUIS vs. GODOY
ROUND BY ROUND

FRIDAY
A screen operetta as full of thrills as it is of melodic memories!
NELSON EDDY
ILONA MASSEY
in Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's
"BALALAIKA"
A GREAT LONDON STAGE SUCCESS BECOMES THE MOST SIGNIFICANT MUSICAL OF THE YEAR!

SCENES UNFORGETTABLE!

A Mother's love
A Wife's devotion
A Woman's bravery
are shown in
'WOMAN'

A grand and unusual picture produced by the National Studios and brilliantly directed by Mehboob.

You'll thrill to see this unforgettable picture
'WOMAN'

Starring:
SURENDRA
SARDAR AKHTAR
YAKUB, JYOTI,
HARISH & ARUN

Shortly to be released.

NATIONAL STUDIOS MAKE BETTER PICTURES

CAPITOL At 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
BARBARA STANWYCK
JOEL McCREA in
"UNION PACIFIC"
FLAMING ROMANCE!
NEXT SATURDAY
VICTOR McLAGLEN · JACKIE COOPER
THE BIG GUY
A NEW UNIVERSAL PICTURE

BOMBAY and SUBURBS

Local Engagements

To-day

Hindu: Falgun Vad 4, 1996
Muslim: Safar 17, 1359
Parsi: Meher 24, 1309
Hightide: 2-03; 14-50
Lowtide: 8-14; 20-44
Sunrise: 6h. 38m.
Sunset: 6h. 52m.

BYCULLA DIST. CONG. COMMITTEE
An urgent meeting of the Managing Council of Byculla Dist. Congress Committee will be held on Friday, March 29 at 9 p.m. (S.T.) in the Committee's office.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS
A public meeting for Questions and Answers will be held to-day (Wednesday) at Jehangir Wadia Building, opp. Flora Fountain, at 6-15 p.m.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME AT BANDRA TALKIES
From to-day (Wednesday) for three days, Bandra Talkies is to screen Minerva Films "Meetha Zahar" starring Sohrab Modi and lovely Naseem, all of "Pukar" fame.

BANKERS' CLEARING HOUSE
Cheques delivered through the Bombay Bankers' Clearing House during the week ending 20/3/1940 were as under:—
Number of cheques—83,507. Amount of cheques—Rs. 11,40,23,575/4/1.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY INFANT WELFARE SOCIETY
The annual general meeting of the above Society will be held to-morrow (Thursday), at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.) at the Civil Secretariat, Committee Room, 1st floor, when Lady Lumley will preside.

INDIAN FOOTBALL LEAGUE
At the request of a number of local football teams the last date of entry into the Bengal Club Cup League, conducted by the Indian Football League, which was originally fixed on March 24, 1940, has now been extended to March 31, 1940. The date on which the tournament begins, however, remains the same, namely, April 6, 1940.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS
Bombay: March 26.
The Governor of Bombay and Lady Lumley attended by Mr. J. B. Irwin, Secretary to the Governor, Major F. D. Richardson and Captain A. W. Leese Aides-de-Camp, returned from Mahableshwar.
The Governor of Bombay dined with the officers of the Royal Indian Navy.

CHARTERED BANK OF I., A. & CHINA
The Bombay Agency of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China have received a telegram from their head office in London, which runs as follows:—
"At shareholders' meeting, 3rd April, Directors will recommend final dividend, 10 per cent per annum, subject to income-tax. £35,000 transferred to Pension Fund; £182,442/14/1 carried forward."

DADAR MIDDLE SCHOOL
The annual social gathering of the above school was celebrated in the school premises on Monday evening. Parents and guests had gathered to witness the function. Dialogues, music and dance by girl students which formed part of the programme, were very much appreciated.

PURNAPRAGNA SEVA SANGHA
Sri Vyasaraya Swami 'Punya-Tithi' will be celebrated at Vani Vihar Vidyalaya, Chokesy Bhuvan, Bhimani Street, Matunga, to-day (Wednesday) at 8-30 p.m. when Mr. M. R. Gopalachar will deliver a lecture in Kannada on the life and teaching of Sri Vyasaraja.

HINDI PRACHAR SABHA, BOMBAY
The following are the names of the successful candidates for the Hindustani Shikshak Diploma Examination held on 22nd of January 1940 and subsequent days by the Provincial Board of Education in Hindustani, Government of Bombay, from the Hindustani Teachers' Training Institute of the Hindi Prachar Sabha, Bombay:—
SECOND CLASS: Tehmina P. Mehta, Balkrishna L. Sathe, Murlidhar G. Mittal, Himmatlal J. Joshi, Rampratap H. Pandye, Kedarnath Sharma, Aloo J. Contractor, Ramchandra M. Killawala, T. S. Hegde, Niranjan Deo, Maiti D. Paralkar.
PASS: Bhalchandra V. Keluskar, Vimal V. Dhurandhar, Seeta D. Kaikini, Govind A. Tengshe, Damodar P. Trivedi, Triambak K. Joshi.

1940's SENSATION OF SENSATIONS!
Mightiest Movie of All!

Charles LAUGHTON
in VICTOR HUGO'S
THE HUNCHBACK OF NOTRE DAME
with Sir Cedric Hardwicke • Thomas Mitchell • Maureen O'Hara • Edmond O'Brien • Alan Marshal • Walter Hampden • Katharine Alexander
RKO RADIO Picture

NEW EMPIRE
3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
FREE LIST ENTIRELY SUSPENDED

Amusements Of The Day

CAPITOL—"Union Pacific". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Destry Rides Again." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Judge Hardy and Son". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Mighty Chang" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"The Hunchback of Notre Dame." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Raigad". Daily at 4-15, 7 and 9-45 p.m.
PATHE—"Mud" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
ROXY—"Kangan". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Ardhangi" Daily at 4-15, 7 and 9-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Zindagi". Daily at 4-15, 7-15 and 9-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Naked Truth". Daily at 4-15, 7 and 9-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Kum-Kum". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Holi". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Gorakhnath". Daily at 4-15, 7 and 9-45 p.m.
PLAZA—"My Beloved". Daily at 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m.

IMPROVEMENTS COMMITTEE

Tribute To Retiring Chairman

The Improvements Committee on Tuesday placed on record its best thanks to Mr. B. N. Maheshwari, retiring chairman for the zeal, ability, courtesy and tact with which he discharged his duties as chairman.

Mr. Maheshwari thanked the Improvements Committee in suitable terms.

Afterwards, Mr. Maheshwari was "At Home" to the members of the Improvements Committee and some of the municipal officials in the Corporation Hall.

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai was also a guest of honour.

After tea, Mr. Maheshwari reviewed the work of the Improvements Committee during the official year which comes to a close at the end of this month and complimented Mr. M. D. Bhat, the Municipal Commissioner for his advice and guidance. He also spoke in appreciative terms about Mr. H. B. Shivdasani, the Deputi Municipal Commissioner, and Mr. Damle the Municipal Secretary.

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai expressed his great pleasure at the way the Congress Party had maintained the standard of efficiency in the Municipal Corporation. He hoped they would also solve the beggar problem, where in many cases the unemployed by begging made more money than those who parted with their coins.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(By A SUBURBAN MAN)

The Suburbs had quite a busy programme during Easter. On Easter Sunday the Bandra Gymkhana held their annual Easter Dance in their Pavilion at Perry Road, Bandra. The function proved a very homely and enjoyable one. The Spotlights Dance, Bandra, played on the occasion.

A whist drive was held on Monday at the new St. Stanislaus High School Hall. The game was contested by 21 tables. The first prize for the ladies was won by Miss Blanche D'Souza, while Mr. W. Gonsalves won the gents' prize.

After whist, a free cinema show was given at the school hall. The proceeds of this whist drive are to go to the new St. Peter's Church Building Fund.

On the same evening the Royal Mariners' Union of Colwad, Bandra, held their ninth annual variety entertainment in the St. Sebastian's School compound.

The programme consisted of 18 items in English, Marathi, Hindustani. Rev. J. A. Gomes, Vicar of Mount Carmel's Church, Bandra, presided.

At Bandra Talkies on the same day was held a kiddies' show, when over 700 kiddies were present. The programme was a series of Laurel and Hardy comedies. Sweets were distributed to all present.

Tenders For Treasury Bills

A Press Communique issued by the Manager, Reserve Bank of India, Bombay, states:—

Tenders for Rs. one crore of 3 months' Government of India Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, the 26th March 1940. Total amount offered was Rs. 1,66,75,000. Tenders at Rs. 99/9 were allotted approximately 77 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. Total amount accepted was Rs. 1,00,00,000, the average rate of accepted tenders being Rs. 1/12 per cent per annum.

Tenders for Rs. one crore of 3 months' Government of India Treasury Bills will be received on Tuesday, the 2nd April 1940. Successful tenderers should make payment on Friday, the 5th April 1940. Other conditions are as usual.

During the week ended 22nd March 1940, Government of India Treasury Bills for Rs. 2,78,50,000 were sold in favour of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

USE OF IRON LUNG

Dr. F. N. A. Moos will give a lecture demonstration on the use of the Iron Lung in the Hall of the St. Xavier's College, Bombay, to-day (Wednesday) at 10 p.m. under the joint auspices of the G. T. Hospital Clinical Society and the St. Xavier's College. Major-General H. C. Buckley, Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, will preside.

Admission will be free but by tickets which will be issued by the Honorary Secretary, G. T. Hospital Clinical Society.

CITY'S HEALTH RETURNS

The health returns of Bombay during the 11th week of 1940, i.e. the week ended 16th March 1940 were as under:—

The total mortality 553 was 23 less than in the last week and the death rate registered was 24.7 on the Census population of 1931, which compares favourably with that for the 11th week of 1939, viz. 623 and the death rate 27.9. The average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium was 646 and the death rate 28.9.

Out of the total deaths 188 were among infants under one year of age. During the week smallpox caused 49 attacks (including 2 imported—one each from Mangalore and Kondaga, Dist. Ratnagiri) and 20 deaths. Cholera and Plague were absent. There were 2 deaths from Typhoid. Cerebro spinal fever caused 2 attacks and one death.

The number of live births registered during the week was 716 which compares favourably with that for the 11th week of 1939 viz. 652 and 632 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1935/'39).

MAKING BOMBAY MORE HEALTHY

Exhibition To Be Held In April On Gowalia Tank Maidan

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The citizens of Bombay will have an unique opportunity at the end of April to witness a Health Exhibition which is the first of its kind in Bombay organised by Dr. R. K. Mhatre, the Executive Health Officer.

The Gowalia Tank Maidan will be taken up for a week or more for that purpose and a number of stalls will be installed to impart education in health and sanitation to the citizens. Among the stalls will be also those on Sanitation and Water supply where the visitors will be given an idea as to how to keep their morees, bath rooms and lavatories in a sanitary and clean condition, and also how to keep water pure and clean.

FOOD AND WATER STALLS.

An idea will be given as to how Bombay gets its water supply from a distant place like Tansa, which is about sixty five miles from Bombay and also from Vehar, and Tulsi Lakes which are about twenty five miles distant from Bombay. A couple of stalls will give an idea regarding the food that we eat and how far it is nutritious or otherwise and also adulterated food and how it affects health. Samples will be shown both of healthy and nutritious foods and unwholesome and adulterated foods.

The child and maternity welfare will have also special stalls where instructions will be imparted to the visitors in the dental hygiene, care of teeth, ante-natal welfare and after-natal care, etc. To make the people understand about the milk supply, two stalls will be installed. In one some buffaloes will be kept in an insanitary condition and in the other stall some buffaloes will be kept in a sanitary condition. A comparison will be drawn on the milk supply by the sanitary and the insanitary stable and the effect on human health by good and impure milk.

Then come more important stalls, covering different diseases such as malaria, tuberculosis, typhoid, dysentery, small pox, leprosy and also social hygiene. In these stalls, actual demonstrations will be made to show how these fell diseases are contracted. For instance, lungs, affected by tuberculosis, will be exhibited and lectures given as to how tuberculosis is contracted even by a healthy person.

After visiting these stalls, the visitors will enter the stage where lectures will be delivered by well known doctors on health and hygiene which would supplement the knowledge about what they will have already seen.

The exhibition is free and not thousands but lacs of visitors are expected to visit the same. They are sure to gain considerable knowledge about sanitation and hygiene, in a practical way, which they would not get by seeing pictures or reading books. A cinema film covering all the topics of health and hygiene will be also shown free. The exhibition promises to be a great success.

Mr. Thomas J. Coutinho and Miss Effie Barnett, who were married at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, on Monday. Mr. Coutinho is the eldest son of the late Mr. L. S. Coutinho of Karwar who was a Sessions Judge in the Bombay Civil Service.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

CHEATING CHARGE

Madhav Anant Modak, proprietor of A. B. Modak and Sons, Managing Agents of the Swastik Marketing and Trading Company was arrested by the police on May 23 on a charge of cheating in respect of Rs. 500

The accused was placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, who directed him to be released on bail.

Haji Ibrahim Haji Sulemanji Nair and three others were placed to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on charges of cheating and abetment.

The Magistrate directed the accused to be released on a bail of Rs. 2,000/- each.

Believing in the supernatural powers of a middle-aged person, a clerk employed in the Telegraph Office is alleged to have given ornaments and cash of the value of Rs. 14,331 to be deposited in a Durgha at Bandra. The latter, the police stated, impressed on the Telegraph clerk that this would usher in an era of prosperity and happiness for him. Believing in his blandishments he parted with all his cash and ornaments.

Afterwards there was no trace of the man. The victim unburdened his tale of woe to the police.

Abdul Hussain Muttavali was arrested on the race course on March 21. He was placed this morning before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on a charge of cheating in respect of Rs. 14,331.

The Magistrate directed the accused to be released on a bail of Rs. 1,000.

FOUND IN POSSESSION OF COUNTRY LIQUOR?

Being found in possession of 24 sealed pints of mosambi masala country liquor in a gramophone box one Mohamad Naki Mohamad Shafi was arrested by the G.I.P. Railway Police on March 22.

He was produced today before the Presidency Magistrate of Mazagaon and ordered to be released on bail.

ARRESTS FOR ALLEGED HOUSE-BREAKING

The Bombay C.I.D., who were on the track of the city housebreakers after a long and patient vigil succeeded in arresting seven persons during Easter holidays, who are alleged to be members of a gang said to be responsible for several cases of house-breaking and theft in the city. Among the arrested persons are two Marwaris, alleged to be receivers of stolen properties and one woman.

The two Marwaris were ordered to be released on a bail of Rs. 2000 while the other accused were directed to be remanded to custody.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST

Krishna Moorti Manager of the firm of Kata Alwer Chetty was placed today before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 2,528.

The accused was ordered to be remanded to custody.

SIKHS TO BOYCOTT

Karachi Municipal Elections

KARACHI, March 26.

Threat to boycott the forthcoming general Municipal elections is held out by the local Sikh community, who adopted a resolution at their annual 'Diwan,' lodging a strong protest against the Government's policy "depriving them of having a single seat in the Karachi Municipal Corporation."

It has been decided that Sikhs should not cast their votes in favour of any nominee of other communities.—A.P.

High Court

SUIT AGAINST MULLAJI SAHEB

Settlement Efforts Fail

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia).

Fatimabai Abdeali Tyebji: .... Plaintiff.

1. His Holiness the Mullaji Saheb of the Dawoodi Bohras. 2. S. S. Saifuddin, the Amir and Representative of His Holiness: .... Defendants.

All attempts at peaceful settlement having been given up as futile, the hearing of this suit was resumed yesterday. This suit had been filed against the Mullaji Saheb of the Dawoodi Bohra community for his having refused to declare the Plaintiff's marriage valid on the ground that her husband did not grow a beard and for Rs. 50,000 as damages for defamation on the imputation of unchastity in living together without being lawfully married made by the Defendants in correspondence.

Sir Jamshedji Kanga opened his case with regard to proof of the alleged customary law of Dawoodi Bohras which enjoined them to grow a beard. He cited various religious texts as well as authorities on law in support of his case, which is based on the existence of a separate Dawoodi Bohra law independent of the ordinary Mahomedan Law. Counsel for the Defendants further argued that though it was open to one party to the marriage to seek a declaration of validity against the other, Section 42 of the Specific Relief Act did not permit the obtaining of such a declaration against a third party who was a stranger to the contract of marriage.

The hearing of the case will proceed to-day.

The Advocate-General, Mr. M. C. Setalvad, with Mr. F. J. Coltman, Mr. P. B. Vatcha and Mr. M. Y. Haindaday instructed by Messrs. Wadia Gandhy and Co. appeared for the Plaintiff.

Sir J. B. Kanga, with Mr. B. J. Desai, Mr. V. F. Taraporewalla and Mr. D. B. Desai instructed by Messrs. Little and Co. appeared for the Defendants.

DAS GURJAR BANIA DFAD

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Death occurred last night at 10 p.m. of Seth Jivanlal Ranchhoddas Choksi (Jeweller), father of Mr. Jamnadas Choksi and father-in-law of Mr. Mangaldas V. Mehta, Solicitor, at his residence at Sickanagar. The Uthamna ceremony will take place on Wednesday at 4 p.m. at the residence of the deceased.

SOLARIUM OPENED AT PANCHGANI

Up-to-date Arrangements For Treating Tubercular Patients

The Governor of Bombay, opening the Solarium of the 'Bel-Air' Sanatorium at Panchgani on Monday said:—

Lady Lumley and I are very glad to pay a second visit to the Bel-Air Stadium.

No praise is too high for the manner in which Dr. Billimoria and his co-workers have, for over a quarter of a century, been bringing rest, hope and relief to thousands suffering from tuberculosis and I do very sincerely trust that the eloquent appeal for wider support which Sir Shapurji has made may meet with a generous response.

I am not surprised that a visit by the late Mr. Fakirji Cowasji was followed by his very princely gift of Rs. 1,25,000 from the Fund set up in the name of his father, the late Mr. Cowasji Rustomji Variava, and it is a matter for the deepest regret that the donor did not survive to see completed this Solarium which it is today my privilege to declare open.

The Solarium is however, ready to receive those for whose treatment it has been designed and I am confident that it will fulfil the hopes of those who have built into it all that modern science can devise in the utilization of the sun's rays and the pure air of these hills for the cure of surgical types of tuberculosis.

OTTAWA, March 26

"A defeat of the present administration will bring dislocation of Canada's war effort and hearten the enemy," declared Mr. Mackenzie King in an election-eve address.—Reuter.

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NEXT FRIDAY
THE NEW UNIVERSAL Presents
THE INVISIBLE MAN RETURNS

LIVE AGAIN!

Live again in the fantastic Days of Arabian Nights'. Witness the Bewitching Dances, and experience the realistic atmosphere of the slave market
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Presentation
Depicting
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Starring SURENDRA, SARDAR AKHTAR, WAHIDAN, GULAM MD.
Director MEHBOOB
Saturday 30th March at PATHE
Time: 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
Advance Booking now on at the Theatre. Daily from 10 a.m.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1940.

MENACE TO ALL

The statements issued by Mr. M. R. A. Baig, President, Indian Progressive Group, and Mr. M. I. M. Rowjee, ex-Sheriff of Bombay, on the Muslim League's proposal to partition India into several sovereign states on communal lines express, we have no doubt, the feelings of a large number of Muslims. And that number is sure to grow as the implications of the new scheme come to be realised by the community as a result of these statements and others that are bound to follow. The mere fact that the scheme was adopted unanimously by the Lahore session of the League is no guarantee that its implications were realised by those who voted for it. The scheme actually adopted is materially different from the one suggested before. It is a scheme of, not one Muslim State, but of more than one and the vital questions of defence and the inevitable minorities have not yet been given any thought and are only referred to a committee. Mr. Rowji speaks for many Muslims when he says: "When every political thinker of eminence condemns in no uncertain terms the precarious co-existence of small sovereign States as the prospective preys and bones of contention among the stronger neighbours, resulting in perpetual international conflicts and internal maladministration, when all world aims and plans at further and greater unity of Governments and peoples, it is strange that Mr. Jinnah proposes to 'Balkanise' India despite its obvious perils."

Weakens Both Parties

Mr. Baig discusses the scheme mainly from the Muslim point of view, obviously to show that Muslims themselves, as a body, will suffer most under the scheme. After pointing out how partition will leave the general question of minorities in Hindu India as well as Muslim India "completely unsolved", he says: "In the area of India that is to be separated the Muslims are in a majority and so they are being liberated from nobody. On the other hand in the so-called 'Hindu' India, the 20,000,000 odd Muslims are jettisoned and infinitely weaker than before without the support of the main body of Muslims, are left to their own resources." It is true that Mr. Jinnah assures Muslims in Hindu India that their interests will be safeguarded by "reciprocal arrangements". But Mr. Baig pertinently remarks that the reciprocity that Mr. Jinnah relies on is most precarious from the Muslim point of view. His contention is that reciprocity can succeed only if there is a due balance of power but that in fact the balance is very much against Muslims. For he says: "In the 'Muslim' India, the Hindu minority is 40 per cent. in numbers and enjoys perhaps seventy per cent. of economic life. In 'Hindu' India, the Muslim minority is under 12 per cent. in numbers and enjoys about 5 per cent. of economic life. Where is the balance? If this is the only safeguard the Muslim League can offer us Muslims who are in 'Hindu' India, after creating intense prejudice against us, we are infinitely worse off than before. The plain fact is that 'Muslim' India is not predominantly Muslim whereas Hindu India is predominantly Hindu. And so we lose all round. Partition merely partitions our own strength, strengthening the Hindu community and weakening the Muslims". We do not believe that the scheme really strengthens the Hindus. The partition weakens both and strengthens only those who do not hesitate to exploit the Hindu-Muslim differences. And it is for this reason that nationalists of all communities condemn the scheme.

Duty Of The Congress

However, the fact stares one in the face that a scheme of partition, which till the other day was not considered seriously by the public, has now been adopted unanimously by the League and we can quite imagine its being endorsed by huge crowds all over the country on "Muslim Independence Days" fixed for the purpose. "Independence for Muslims" "A National Home for Muslims" are catchy slogans that can easily appeal to communalists just as "Independence for India" stirs nationalists. In short the new move of the League makes a settlement with the Congress far more difficult than it ever was. To that extent it is a challenge to the Congress, whether or not it is so intended. And it will not do for the Congress to ignore the move altogether and say that it is impossible to have any negotiations with the League so long as the partition scheme is allowed to hold the field. We admit that so long as Mr. Jinnah makes it a condition precedent to negotiations that Congress must confess itself to be a purely Hindu body and negotiate as such with the League as the sole representative of the Muslims, the latter cannot stultify itself by accepting that condition. But if no such condition bars the way, the Congress should welcome negotiations, whatever may be the initial claims of the League. The Congress may even take the initiative in the matter by inviting negotiations, just as Gandhiji will, we are sure, seek an interview with the Viceroy before launching civil disobedience even if the Viceroy does not seek one. Vital issues should not be shirked or go by default on grounds of prestige. It is essential for the full success of the campaign of mass action intended by the Congress that some sort of settlement or truce is arrived at with the League before the campaign is started. If that is not possible the nature of the campaign will have to be appreciably modified. We trust a meeting of the Working Committee will be called at a very early date to consider the situation created by the League.

Ciann-Teleki Talks

What amounts virtually to a contradiction of indignant Rome denials, comes from Budapest. Referring to the talks between Count Ciano and the Hungarian Premier, Count Teleki, the semi-official mouthpiece of the Hungarian Government, admits that "discussions concerning Russian guarantee for the States of south-eastern Europe are proceeding" It, however, further admits that while the effect on south-eastern Europe of "German-Italian-Russian co-operation"—what for if not for mutual arrangements regarding spheres of influence?—was discussed, "there is no reason for Italy to indulge in undue haste" and that "Italy's policies are founded on sound principle and Italy, therefore, is in a position to wait as long as she wants to wait." The Hungarian paper confirms a suspicion that Herr Hitler intended at the Brenner meeting to bring Russia and Italy together, for some sort of triple arrangement if not an actual alliance, but that both Russia and Italy find it difficult to approach each other. We, however, do not accept as more than wishful speculation the Stockholm suggestion of possible differences between Russia and Germany. Russo-German difficulties at this stage will serve neither of the parties. And they both know it.

Britain & The Finnish Tragedy

By H. N. BRAILSFORD

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

Who suffered last week's defeat? The flags, it seems to me, should have flown at half-mast in London and Paris, as well as at Helsinki.

To the Finns our sympathies go out, with the immense respect that their bravery deserves. Yet the fate that has befallen them was not the worst possible.

They may hold their heads high. The slaughter is ended, and we shall read no more of those ghastly bulletins that counted the thousands of Russia's frozen dead. Finland has been mutilated, but she will retain her own congenial form of democracy, and govern herself in her own way.

Her obstinate defence has saved her from the worst threat that hung over her. Kuusinen's puppet Government would have been the thinnest disguise for a foreign conquest, for against the will of this united nation it could have maintained itself only with the aid of Russian police and a Russian army of occupation.

Finns and Russians inhabit the same forests and the same snows, but nowhere on this earth do there live, side by side, peoples more violently unlike. Their history, their Luthera in religion and their Western civilisation have made of the Finns a profoundly individualistic nation.

The Russian road to Communism is not for them. If they arrive at Socialism, it will be through co-operation, and by a democratic procedure, for which their high standards of education and their passion for equality have prepared them.

The best to be said for this settlement is that for the present it leaves them their freedom to order their lives in their own way.

★

There is, however, nothing more to be placed to the credit side of this harsh and predatory peace. The Finns lose in Viborg their chief port and their oldest city. Round it and in the lost territory on the shores of Lake Ladoga was centred some of their best industrial equipment.

So deep is Finnish distrust and dislike of everything Russian that the whole population of the ceded area is preparing to abandon its homes.

With Hango and Viborg in Russia's possession, the defensive system of the Finns is shattered. Their most vulnerable region, the "waist-line," has been narrowed, so that it will be in future even more difficult to hold.

Stalin, by these dispositions, has secured much more than was necessary for the defence of Leningrad. The new railway that is to link the Murmansk line with the Gulf of Bothnia and the Swedish frontier can have only a strategical explanation. It looks like a threat, not merely to Finland, but to Sweden also.

To balance all this, it is a poor consolation that the Finns retain Petsamo for commercial, but not for naval, purposes. In a sense, they may still hope to lead their own lives, but it will be under the menace of Russian guns.

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Was this tragedy inevitable? It is proper that we should examine the responsibility of the Allied Governments in the light not merely of Mr. Chamberlain's reticence, but with the aid of M. Daladier's candour.

The fact that dominated the military outlook on the day when the Finns reluctantly signed this brutal treaty was that their army was exhausted. The Mannerheim Line had been turned at its Western end, and such defensive positions as still remained behind it were longer and required more men to hold them.

The Finns had no reserves. Day and night, without relief, month after month, they had faced the continual attacks of an enemy who could always throw fresh troops into the assault. Sleepless and exhausted, they had reached the end of their endurance.

At this last minute of the eleventh hour came the Allied offer to send an expeditionary force of 50,000 French men and an unspecified number of British troops. They had still to make the long and perilous journey over the North Sea, and then by rail across Norway and Sweden and down the Finnish coast, about nine hundred miles by land.

From a base two thousand miles away our Navy would have had to protect from German submarines a steady stream of transports, laden with reinforcements and supplies.

At the best, the numbers were not impressive, for Russia could have brought ten fresh units against each of ours. If distance had been the only obstacle, it might well have been enough to render this help useless, for it would have arrived too late.

Distance was not the worst of the obstacles. With resolute timidity the Swedes and Norwegians refused to permit the passage of our troops across their soil. The only other possible route, by a forced landing at Petsamo, was discarded as too hazardous.

★

Did the Allies, when they finally made this belated offer, intend to act without the consent of the Scandinavian Powers? The evidence is conflicting, but in the light of M. Daladier's statements, Mr. Chamberlain's bare denial is hardly sufficient.

The French Premier told the Chamber of Deputies that the Swedes and Norwegians had threatened to put their own railway out of action. Would they have said this unless the French had proposed to dispense with their consent? M. Daladier even talked of making an appeal to the Scandinavian railwaymen over the heads of their Governments.

Again, when the Finns, knowing very well that the Scandinavian Powers had refused their consent hesitated to make a formal request for the dispatch of an Allied force something very like a threat was used towards them also. They were told that if they failed to avail themselves of this offer they must not look to the Allies for the redress of their wrongs at the final settlement.

Reading between the lines, it is fairly clear that the British Government was lukewarm towards the whole project. The French had no scruples, and were prepared to violate Scandinavian neutrality on the plea that the League of Nations Covenant forbids its Members the luxury of neutrality in the face of an unprovoked aggression. Was their object primarily to help

(Continued on page 11, col. 4)

Neville Chamberlain

By D. F. Karaka

The March issue of the "Empire Review" contains a most readable article on Neville Chamberlain by Sir Charles Petrie. This article is in turn a review of Derek Walker-Smith's biography of the British Prime Minister published by Robert Hale and entitled: "Neville Chamberlain: Man of Peace." Petrie says: "The author, Derek Walker-Smith, is one of those younger men who have touched life at many points, and he has assimilated the lesson of his experiences alike in the camp, on the platform and in the editorial chair: he was thus emphatically the man to write such a book as this."

* * * *

Derek Walker-Smith, therefore, throws a new light on the British Prime Minister for it is the reaction of a young cultured man, who belonged to the Oxford of the early thirties and who made an impression on it as Secretary of the Oxford Union and Editor of the "Cherwell," the older man, belongs to a generation that was born at the end of the nineteenth century and in this article we get the viewpoint of two generations on the man of the moment in world and Empire affairs.

* * * *

Neville Chamberlain has always made a fascinating subject for the political psychologist. Unlike his brother Austen, Neville was denied that early political training which Austen got. Petrie explains that it was because of the failure of some sisal plantation in the West Indies, which one supposes was the basis of the Chamberlain fortune, that Neville had for no fault of his own to forego the early entry into politics and go instead into business in Birmingham. But Neville never remained entirely aloof from politics, "A man does not come from a household where both his father and elder brother for years held the highest offices of State without acquiring, however unconsciously, the knowledge and outlook of a statesman and a realisation of the difficulties with which anyone holding that position has to deal." It is revealed how Neville was responsible for the return of Austen from the Continent to lead the revolt against the leadership of Mr. Balfour and how he pressed upon his elder brother to refuse the Paris Embassy when it was offered to Austen.

* * * *

It was Mr. Amery who brought Neville into the limelight by persuading his friend, Bonar Law, to keep the office of Postmaster-General open for him (Neville). In quick succession he held various offices both of State and in Conservative politics. Against all expectations Neville Chamberlain became Chairman of the Conservative party, a key post in English politics—one that commands power and influence. From that moment and because of his work at the Ministry of Health, he was marked out as Mr. Baldwin's successor.

What one likes about the Walker-Smith book as well as the Petrie article on it is that they do not eulogise the Prime Minister's achievement as if it was necessary for the purposes of propaganda. Instead a very critical study of him is given, showing how Neville Chamberlain averted the war in September 1938 when Britain was notoriously not ready for war, how his attitude to Russia has resulted in the neutrality of Spain, Italy and Japan in the present struggle and the rallying to the side of the Allies of anti-Communist opinion all over the world. At the same time Petrie says: "Mr. Chamberlain's conciliatory attitude towards General Franco and Signor Mussolini has been largely responsible for preventing the Mediterranean from becoming a theatre of war, though it is to be hoped that the blind eye which the British Government turned to the seizure of Albania last Easter was not the price demanded by the Duce in advance for his neutrality when hostilities broke out in Western Europe a few months later."

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Likewise the Runciman Mission is acknowledged as a mistake because it created false hopes

(Continued on Page 10 Col. 6)

Frankly Speaking

The Primary Evil

Two leaders of Christianity have spoken almost simultaneously on the evils and dangers that are confronting the world today. His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury denounces Nazism, "this reign of brute force" and, on behalf of God, blesses Britain and her Allies for doing "their utmost, regardless of cost, to end this evil." Who will not agree with His Grace's opinion of Nazism? But it is a pity that he should not yet realise that Nazism is essentially a wild and brutalised version of the primary evil which is generally described as Imperialism. His Holiness the Pope points to Christianity as "the only remedy for the moral, social and economic disorders from which all nations are suffering." But he omits to deplore the most tragic fact of the modern world that all the important Christian nations practise anti-Christian Imperialism.

Scandinavia's Plight

The worries of the Scandinavians are on the increase. While still earnestly hoping and praying for the successful conclusion of a Northern alliance, Sweden is making elaborate preparations almost in a fatalistic spirit to defend herself. The nature and magnitude of these arrangements are a measure of Sweden's anxieties and apprehensions. What emphazises these apprehensions is the pathetic attempt by Sweden's Prime Minister to reassure Russia and Germany. For, this is the meaning of his pointed caution addressed to his people that, in connection with the projected alliance, it was necessary to "recognise the danger of giving birth to popular ideas which did not correspond with the real situation". And on top of it the British Navy is increasing its pressure on Norway.

Turkey's Importance

In an editorial tribute to Turkey, the "Manchester Guardian" says:—

"The importance of Turkey is far greater than her size. The back door into Europe, the newly fortified Dardanelles, is in Turkey's power to open or close. In our struggle with Germany this is a great gain. As this war goes on Balkan supplies will become increasingly necessary to Germany, but her power to have her own way in this vital area will be strictly limited while Turkey stands staunchly by the Allies."

All this is quite true and even desirable. But is the "importance" of Turkey intended to serve only as a counter to German designs in the Balkans? Or is there also in the background the anticipation of a war with Russia?

Reforms In Indore

The constitutional reforms announced by the Maharaja of Indore, if granted some decades ago, would have enthused the people. But to-day they will leave them cold. Though the majority of the members of the Legislative Council will be elected, it will not be a notable advance in democracy as the Ministers will be from among the nominated members and in no way responsible to the Council. The decisions of the Councils are mere recommendations to the Maharaja, who will continue to be an autocrat if he chooses to be so. But the new constitutional machinery will provide the people with a serviceable platform for propaganda and for that reason deserves to be utilised for the purpose to the fullest possible extent. The whole Constitution is proposed to be re-examined in six years. But if the people are active enough, the re-examination will have to be made much earlier.

Prohibition In C. P.

An interesting item of non-recurring expenditure in the C. P. Budget is the provision of Rs. 7,300 for prohibition propaganda. The areas where prohibition is already enforced do not need propaganda. If it is to be started in fresh areas, we trust it will be promptly followed by prohibition. For mere preaching of voluntary temperance will not give lasting results so long as the preaching is coupled with tempting the people with liquor shops at every street corner. Such propaganda may be worse than useless if an attempt is made to recover the expenditure thereon from the profit on liquor.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

"It is further a fact that the effect on south-eastern Europe of German-Russian-Italian co-operation was discussed, but there is no reason for Italy to indulge in undue haste.

Italy's policies are founded on sound principle and Italy therefore is in a position to wait as long as she wants to wait."

—Hungarian semi-official newspaper on Ciano-Teleki talks.

* * * *

"It is no exaggeration—it is, indeed, plain truth—to say that the decisions of the All-India Muslim League Conference at Lahore create an entirely new situation in India."

—Anglo-India.

The Junior Colleague would like to know if this is not forgetting the whole history of India during the last 150 years.

* * * *

"As far as I am able to understand his scheme, he wants the partition of India into Hindu and Muslim Indias."

—Sir Chamanlal Setalvad on Mr. Jinnah's historic Land-Mark.

The Liberal leader is right but he had better not ask for confirmation. Otherwise the Qaid-e-Azam would be rude to him.

* * * *

Closing the Lahore sessions, the Qaid-e-Azam blessed all concerned that "they had demonstrated to the world that the Muslims were capable of bearing sorrows."

They did more. They bore their community's sorrows unanimously, without raising one voice in opposition and with acclamation "hailing" the great Land-Marker.

* * * *

Concluding his speech, the Qaid-e-Azam "exhorted workers, peasants, the intelligentsia, landlords and capitalists to try to speak with one voice."

Eh? Why, "Qaid-e-Azam Zindabad!" of course.

* * * *

Reuter's correspondent at Bucharest has been expelled because he is alleged to have despatched false news.

To believe the Rumanians or not to believe Reuter's is the question.

* * * *

Press commentators, says a Reuter's report from Paris, continue to ask for rupture of relations with the Soviet.

Which ones? Perhaps London would kindly satisfy our curiosity.

* * * *

According to a Swedish newspaper's report the Kremlin considers that Germany needs Russia but Russia does not need Germany.

Critics of the Russo-German Pacts, who were denounced for holding this opinion, may derive what consolation they can from this report.

* * * *

Deploring the theft of a Municipal steam roller, Field-Marshal Goering's paper says: "Nothing is safe in Germany now."

Probably the journal is afraid that the too-good-to-be-true thief might next try his hand at the national steam-roller, Goering himself.

* * * *

"Magnetic storms and electrical disturbances caused a great dislocation of traffic in many parts of the world last week-end."

—Reuter.

Herr Hitler should claim it all as the achievement of some secret weapon of his.

* * * *

The Independent Labour Party of Britain has condemned the Stalinist regime's foreign and military policy.

Which conclusively proves that the I.L.P. is a bourgeois reactionary, counter-revolutionary agent of Imperialism!

* * * *

'I want my boy to develop his originality.'

'Well, you'll see he's doing that,' said the headmaster, 'if you look at his mathematics.'

Lahore Firing Echo In Assembly

ADJOURNMENT MOTION THROWN OUT

Sir Sikandar's Reply To Muslim League Demand On Behalf Of Khaksars

LAHORE, March 22.

The Punjab Legislative Assembly rejected by 93 votes to 43 the adjournment motion relating to the recent firing in Lahore moved by Mr. K. L. Gauba, an unattached member, after a comprehensive statement by the Premier, Sir Sikander Hyat Khan, on the circumstances relating to the firing.

The Premier's announcement that the Government would give due consideration to that part of the Muslim League resolution which urged for the cancellation as soon as possible of the Order declaring the Khaksar Association Unlawful was greeted with prolonged applause.

Explaining his reasons for imposing the ban on the Khaksars, Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan reminded the House that the ban on the activities of semi-military organisations in the Punjab which numbered 18 had been imposed, in response to a demand from the public and all sections of the House, including the leader of the Opposition were taken into confidence before the decision was taken. He added that no Government could allow private armies to function.

Sir Sikandar stated that since the ban was imposed, certain people had been trying to exploit the situation for their own ends, and were determined to mar the success of the Muslim League session and bring the Ministry into disrepute. He revealed that all possible precautions were taken to prevent any incident on March 21, and a gas squad was also kept ready.

The Premier hinted that action would be taken against people responsible for inciting the Khaksars to break the law. He revealed that several meetings had been held at the House of a member of the Punjab Assembly, where Khaksars were incited to break the law.

POINT OF ORDER

At this stage, the Deputy Leader of the Opposition, Dewan Chamanlal raised a point of order and requested the Premier to name the member but the speaker, Sir Shahabuddin said that he would not allow him to name the member.

LEAGUE RESOLUTION

Referring to the resolution of the All-India Muslim League, the Premier said that if he found that the Khaksars' organisation was no longer violent and the Khaksars intended to continue only their social activities, he would give due consideration to that part of the resolution which asked for cancellation, as soon as possible, of the order declaring the Khaksars' Association as unlawful. The Premier assured the House that the Government would do everything to secure purity of investigation and spare nobody however high placed he might be.

Dr. Alam suggested that the Chief Justice of the Lahore High Court should be a member of the Enquiry Committee. But the speaker at this stage asked Dr. Alam not to make any reference to the personnel of the Committee.

SIR SIKANDAR'S DEFENCE

LAHORE, March 26.

"It is with a heavy heart that I rise to speak, and I feel, I am speaking under very great handicaps, as all facts relating to the gruesome incident are not available yet; and as a responsible officer of a responsible government, I must confine myself strictly to facts available," said Premier Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan opposing Mr. Khalid Latif Gauba's adjournment motion over police firing on the Khaksars on March 19 in Lahore, resulting in the death of about forty Khaksars and injuries to nearly a hundred persons.

NOT FAIR TO ATTRIBUTE MOTIVES

Narrating the circumstances leading to the tragic occurrence, the Premier said that, considering the fact that no officer was left to control the police who as a last resort opened fire, unable to cope with the turbulent mob who had already attacked and seriously injured their chiefs, it might, after the conclusion of an inquiry, be found that firing was uncontrolled and excessive; but it was not fair to attribute vindictiveness or other unworthy motives.

The Premier strongly refused the allegation that dead bodies were removed in the middle of the night by lorries, in order to remove the evidence of the number of killed and injured. There were no two versions of the occurrence as remarked by the mover of the adjournment motion, the Premier added. He claimed that the officers tried their very best to persuade the Khaksars to disperse, without even using a lathi.

The Premier assured the House that the Government would do everything possible to see that truth came out, and the inquiry commanded public confidence.

'FIRING VINDICTIVE'

Dr. Gopichand Bhargava, Leader of the Opposition, supporting the motion said that their support should not be construed to imply that the Congress Party in any way favoured the removal of the ban on the Khaksars and other like violent organisations. They were against all sorts of violence, from whatever quarter it might proceed. The present situation, he maintained, was only the result of previous inaction on the part of the Government, and indirectly countenancing the movement.

Dr. Gopichand said that firing was vindictive, inasmuch as it continued even after the crowd had dispersed; and he wanted an Indemnity Act like the one passed at the time of the Hunter Committee's report, to be passed, if the Government intended to get at the truth.

The adjournment motion of Mr. K. L. Gauba was defeated by 93 to 43 votes.

Throughout the discussion, the atmosphere was one of tense anxiety and suspense, with all available space in the galleries occupied. An unusually large number of members were present while eager batches waited outside.—United Press.

LONDON: Lord Mayor's Red Cross and St. John Fund for the sick and wounded in war now stands at £260,000.

The Secretary of State for India has forwarded £7,500 representing equivalent of two sums of Rs. 50,000 contributed by the States of Dhar and Barwani for seven ambulances.

Lahore Ban Lifted

LAHORE, March 26.

An Order under Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code promulgated by the District Magistrate of Lahore on March 19 prohibiting for a period of two months and gathering or Assembly of five or more persons, has been withdrawn to-day, as according to the District Magistrate, there has been a distinct improvement in the Khaksar situation at Lahore and no further disturbance of the public peace has occurred.

No Further Press Censorship

The Governor of the Punjab, says a press 'communique,' is pleased to cancel the order made on the 19th of March, 1940, requiring all printers, publishers and editors in the districts of Lahore and Amritsar to submit before publication all matter relating to the Unlawful Association commonly known as the Khaksars for scrutiny to the Special Press Adviser, Lahore.—A.P.

INQUIRY COURT FOR MANZILGAH

New Sind Government's Plan For Restoring Communal Peace

KARACHI, March 25.

The decision to refer the Manzilgah dispute to an Independent Court of Inquiry consisting of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind and two other gentlemen, one a leading Hindu and another a leading Mussalman, was announced in the Assembly by the Premier Mir Bunde Ali, when he outlined the measures his Government proposed to take with a view to restore harmonious relationship between the Hindus and the Muslims, which, Mir Bunde Ali said, was the greatest need of the hour at this critical juncture in the history of India.

A SMALL ISSUE

Deploring the tragic happenings in connection with Manzilgah dispute, Mir Bunde Ali referred to the toleration of different faiths in Sind and said he was grieved to say that over a comparatively minor issue there had been so much wrangling, which had given an opportunity to criminals to commit various heinous crimes. Mir Bunde Ali added that the Government realised the necessity of bringing to book all real culprits and affording reasonable compensation to sufferers of the Sukkur riots.

ADULT FRANCHISE

Mir Bunde Ali continued, that the Allahbux Government's Bill introducing joint electorates in borough and municipalities was likely to promote harmony between the two communities and before the next session of the Assembly, which the present Government intended to cal' in August, it was proposed to consider the desirability of introducing adult franchise and also joint-electorates in all Local Boards and District Municipalities and to bring the necessary measures for this.—

The galleries were packed to capacity and most of the members of the house were in their seats, when the Premier Mir Bundeali Khan Talpur successfully piloted through the Sind Assembly this afternoon all the demands for grants not moved in the last session. The whole business was gone through within half an hour and thereafter the Premier made a statement setting out the policy and programme of the Government.

The Premier was frequently interrupted while speaking by the Oppositionists.

Mr. R. K. Sidhwa, (Congress), sought to raise a debate on the statement remarking that it was disappointing and unsatisfactory. Hence the Oppositionists were given an opportunity to discuss the statement.

Sir Ghulam Hussein, interrupting, said that there was nothing new in the Premier's statement and Mir Bundeali was wearing the old coat of his predecessor.

The European group seemed also dissatisfied and a prominent member of the group later stated to the Press that there was no departure from the policy of the former Government and there was nothing striking in the statement.

Mr. Bundeali finally appealed to the press to function as a strong and healthy instrument of service to the province and as a gesture of goodwill toward them he announced the removal of the ban for Government patronage placed on certain newspapers.—A. P.

Ex-Premier Finds Nothing New In Bundeali's Policy

KARACHI, March 26.

"I find nothing new in the statement of policy and programme," thus commented Khan Bahadur Allahbux, ex-Premier, on the announcement of Mr. Bundeali Khan Talpur, Premier.—United Press.

'Planes For Allies

American Journal On Absurd Excuses

NEW YORK, March 26.

Urging the sale of the latest type of planes to the Allies, the "New York Herald Tribune" writes:

"We have just witnessed triumphal results of the policy of rushing every possible aid to Finland, except the sort of aid which Finns really needed. After this experience, are we going to adopt the principle of selling every kind of war supply to Allies, except the supplies which the Allies most need in order to win the war?"

Remarking that the difficulty being raised over the planes rests on the theory that the United States will be interfering with her own military preparations and giving away military secrets, the newspaper asks: "What in Heaven's name are our own military preparations prepring for? Do plans for the improvement of our defences seriously contemplate war with either Britain or France in the lifetime of any present military secret? If they do, they are founded on absurdity. If they do not, what possible disadvantage can there be in allowing the Allies to buy the best and the latest types of equipments?".—Reuter.

U. S. TO FILL UP WANTS IN HER ARMY LATER TO INCREASE SUPPLY

WASHINGTON, March 26.

It is learned in reliable quarters here that official United State's view in sale of aeroplanes to the allies has undergone a striking change in the last few days with the result that even the so-called "Zsecret" military planes, now being built for the United States army, will be available to the allies and other countries to whom the "moral embargo" does not apply.

These planes include machines ranging from the P46 type to world's most formidable prusuit planes.

Unconfirmed reports state that several hundred of the most modern planes, now being built for the United States Army, will be available to the allies while American needs will be filled later.

The whole American policy with regard to sale of planes is expected to be announced by Mr. Woodring, Secretary for War, to morrow.—Reuter.

SOVIET GUARANTEE TO SOUTH EASTERN STATES

HUNGARIAN PAPER ADMITS THAT DISCUSSIONS PROCEEDING

LONDON, March 26.

According to the Budapest radio the newspaper "Pesterlloyd" the mouthpiece of the Hungarian Government, admitted that discussions concerning Russian guarantee for States of south-eastern Europe are proceeding.

Commenting on Count Teleki's talks in Rome the paper referring to the report that such a guarantee was one of the topics, says, "It can be disclosed that it is true that conservations of this nature have been proceeding. It is further a fact that the effect on south-eastern Europe of a German-Russian-Italian co-operation was discussed but there is no reason for Italy to indulge in undue haste. Italy's policies are founded on sound principle and Italy therefore in a position to wait as long as she wants to wait."—Reuter.

SOVIET TROOPS WITHDRAWING

OSLO, March 25

A message from Kirkenses on the Norwegian-Finnish frontier states that the Soviet troops have begun to withdraw from northern Finland in accordance with the terms of the peace treaty.

Troops are being concentrated in Petsamo where they are awaiting shipment eastwards.—Reuter.

Textile Strike Imminent?

Coimbatore T. L. Union Seeks C. R.'s Intervention To Avoid Crisis

COIMBATORE, Mar. 26.

The Coimbatore Textile Labour Union has sought the intervention of Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, ex-Premier and Mr. V. V. Giri, former Labour Minister of Madras, in their dispute with the millowners on the question of dearness allowance. It is understood that the two leaders have promised to go over to Coimbatore in the first week of April.

The Committee of the Coimbatore District Textile Workers' Union yesterday resolved that if no settlement is arrived at before April 11, they would declare a general strike any time after that date giving 24 hours' notice to the managements.—A. P.

Bomb Explosion In Bannu

Three, Including Constable, Injured

BANNU, March 26.

Three persons, including a policeman, were injured in a bomb explosion, which occurred in Gandhi Chowk on Sunday evening.

It is stated that one of the victims picked up the bomb from outside Laki Gate taking it to be a ball and out of curiosity he put it in the furnace of a teaseller. Immediately afterwards there was a terrific explosion, as a result of which three men, including a policeman who was on duty nearby, received injuries.—A. P.

Nominations To Madras Council

MADRAS, March 26.

It is understood Mrs. Mona Hensman and Mr. M. Raman have been nominated by H. E. the Governor as members of the Madras Legislative Council for another term.—A. P.

REPRESSION IN PATAUDI

Deputation To Wait On Jawahar

NEW DELHI, March 26.

In response to a telegram received from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the All-India States' People Conference, a deputation on behalf of the Pataudi Rajya Prajamandal led by Lala Nandkishore Jain left for Allahabad this evening in order to put before Pandit Nehru details of the alleged repressive measures adopted by the Pataudi State authorities, and discuss whether Satyagraha should be launched immediately.

It may be recalled that the Prajamandal was recently banned in the Pataudi State, details of which were telegraphically intimated to Pandit Nehru.

The matter was also considered at a meeting of the Standing Committee of the All-India States' People Conference held at Ramgarh recently.—United Press.

ELDERS DISCUSS EXCESS PROFITS TAX BILL

NEW DELHI, March 26.

The Council of State devoted the whole of to-day's sitting to consideration of the Excess Profits Tax Bill, as passed by the Legislative Assembly.

Jinnah For Delhi

LAHORE, March 26.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah accompanied by his sister and Nawabzada and Begum Liaqat Ali left for Delhi this evening by the Frontier Mail. Mr. Jinnah was given a hearty send-off at the Lahore railway by a large gathering of Muslims, including Sir Shah Nawaz Khan of Mamdot. Nawab Bahadur Yar Jung, President of the All-India States Muslim League, also left by the same train.—A. P.

LINE CLEAR FOR U. S. IMPORTS TO TURKEY

ISTANBUL, March 26.

The American export liner "Exhibitor" (5,000 tons), which was intercepted by the British contraband control at Gibraltar some weeks ago and detained at Malta, has now been released with the entire cargo of iron destined for Turkey, according to an Ankara despatch.

It is reported that the Allies have undertaken not to interfere in future with Turkey's iron imports from America.—Reuter.

SOVIET-IRANIAN COMMERCE TREATY SIGNED

TEHERAN, March 26.

A treaty of commerce between Iran and the Soviet Union has been signed at the Iranian Ministry for Foreign Affairs.—Reuter.

ROOSEVELT TO MAKE STATEMENT ON SUMNER WELLES' VISIT

NEW YORK, March 26.

According to a Washington telegram published in the "New York Times", President Roosevelt is understood in diplomatic circles, to be preparing to make a formal statement soon, covering the results of Mr. Sumner Welles' tour of Europe.

Diplomatic circles, it is added, say that President Roosevelt's statement, if and when it comes, will offer little optimism for an early termination of the hostilities.—Reuter.

Rounding-Up Khaksars In Rawalpindi

Police Raid On Houses; Registers And Uniforms Seized; Two Leaders Arrested

RAWALPINDI, Mar. 28.

The police simultaneously raided the houses of about half a dozen prominent Khaksars in Rawalpindi and seized registers containing names of Salars and volunteers of the Khaksar organisation in addition to some uniforms and other Khaksar equipments.

Akhtar Hussain and Suramdani, two local Salars of Khaksars have been arrested under Section 17 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

Police guards have been posted in front of the Juma Mosque and at other places in the town.

Police force has also been strengthened in the city.—A.P.

AURORA BOREALIS AND MAGNETIC DISTURBANCES

LONDON, March 26.

Usually widespread displays of the Aurora Borealis accompanied the magnetic disturbances that have been seriously interrupting wireless and cable communications throughout the world in the past few days. They were observed as far south as Bulgaria and also at Bologna in Italy.

In the southern hemisphere a display of Aurora Austral is preceded further magnetic disturbances which interfered with radio activity. It is thought that the sunspots were largely responsible for them.—Reuter.

Police Officer Jailed

LUCKNOW, March 26.

Convicted of the offence of taking illegal gratification, a police officer of the grade of Assistant Prosecuting Sub-Inspector was sentenced by the Deputy Magistrate of Budaun, after trial lasting about nine months.

The charge against the accused was that he extorted Rs. 10 from a person by threatening to prosecute him in a cycle theft case. The Magistrate sentenced him to undergo one year's rigorous imprisonment and also to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or in default to undergo further rigorous imprisonment for two months.—A. P.

SYMPATHETIC STRIKE

Workshop Men Down Tools

CALCUTTA, March 26.

In sympathy with the scavengers of the Calcutta Corporation who struck work this morning, several hundred workers of the Corporation Workshop at Entally downed tools together with a few hands of the Palmer Bridge Pumping Station.

The strikers held a meeting under the presidency of Begum Sakina Mayidzada, a Councillor of the Calcutta Corporation, and expressed their solidarity.

Begum Sakina who is also the President of the Strike Committee, has issued an appeal to the citizens to persuade the Calcutta Corporation to meet the demands of the strikers, which include dearness allowance of 25 per cent.—United Press.

SCAVENGERS' STRIKE IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, March 26.

About 4,000 scavengers of Calcutta Corporation have gone on strike since this morning, demanding war allowance.

It is understood that they have decided to continue the strike till their demand is fulfilled.—United Press.

STUDENTS ON HUNGER-STRIKE

CALCUTTA, March 26.

The strike in Scottish Church College following the expulsion of two students continues. Two students of the third year class have commenced hunger-strike to-day. Picketing was resorted to, when the college opened to-day after the Easter holidays.—United Press

Two Motor Accidents

Ramachandra Madhav, (50) was seriously injured in motor accident while attempting to cross the road at Bandra at about 4-15 p.m. on Tuesday. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital for treatment. The driver was placed under arrest by the Bandra police.

While trying to cross the road at Sonapur junction one Goakin Colaco (33) was knocked down by a motor car on Tuesday evening. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital for treatment.

'Holi' Fracas In Allahabad

Prompt Police Action: House Raids And Arrests

ALLAHABAD, March 26.

A fracas, which is reported to have taken a communal turn, is causing widespread panic in the City and there is a rush to close the shops. The final 'Holi' procession in the Kydgunj area of the City was being taken out this afternoon when it is alleged a shower of brickbats was aimed at it causing confusion and panic.

A later message says:—

Reports from the city show that the panic considerably eased and a number of shops have reopened. There is no confirmation available of the alleged looting of shops in the Kydgunj area.

HOUSE RAIDS AND ARRESTS.

The District Magistrate of Allahabad in a 'communique' says:

Several houses have been searched and arrests have been made. As a precautionary measure a curfew order has been imposed in Kydgunj Circle and gatherings of five or more persons have been prohibited in that Circle only. A few people received minor injuries.—

TWENTY UNDER ARREST.

The police have arrested more than 20 persons so far, and have seized a number of lathis and belchas. Most of these were recovered from the houses which were searched, in the affected locality.

Cawnpore Returns To Normal

CAWNPORE, March 26.

The city is gradually returning to normal. The day passed off quietly and no cases of stray assaults were reported hitherto today. Two persons were admitted into the hospital late last night while another was picked up dead this morning in Khapara Mohal in Colonel Gunj police circle.

Another of those injured died in hospital last night bringing the total number of dead to ten. The total casualties hitherto is 36.—A. P.

Clash At Mahad

MAHAD: March 25.

About a dozen persons were injured as a result of a free fight between Hindus and Muslims of Mahad. One of them, a Pathan, is lying seriously ill.

Mr. Varerkar, first class Magistrate, with a posse of policemen at once arrived on the spot and the situation was brought under control.

The fight began in the forenoon, it is gathered as a result of a Hindu boy being beaten, it is alleged, by some Muslims. This is said to have been a reprisal by Muslims, because, it is alleged, a Muslim was similarly belaboured by Hindus a few days ago.

The first class magistrate of Mahad has promulgated an order under Section 144 Cr.P.C. prohibiting an assembly of five persons for three days.

There was stone-throwing today also. Police have been kept in readiness even to open fire if necessary.

SEC. 144 AT BIDAR

(From Our Correspondent)

HYDERABAD (Dn.), March 26.

An order under Section 144 has been promulgated in Bidar, sequel to yesterday's altercation and incendiarism.

Late Sir A. T. Pannirselvam

MADRAS, March 26.

Mr. E. V. Ramaswami Naicker, Leader of the Justice Party, has issued an appeal to all Tamilians to observe April 2, as a day of mourning for the death of Sir A. T. Pannirselvam by hoisting black flags, taking out silent processions and holding public meetings.

He appeals to Tamilians to observe March 2, the day of disaster of the "Hannibal", as a day of mourning in future.—A. P.

The Half-Column
By "Dim"

Mr. Rowjee is to be congratulated on his statement on the Muslim League idea of a separate national state for the Muslims.

Chang does the rope trick at the Excelsior, while Mr. Jinnah does it at Lahore at the same time, with this difference that he climbs the rope himself and sits on top like a monarch of all he surveys. One day that rope will lose its magic charm and collapse.

I think while there are a lot of inquiries being made this year, the authorities should look into the running of Delphi. Perhaps some one can explain his easy win on Monday after his shocking display with the same jockey in the mile race a week ago when he was a favourite at 3 to 1. And this para is inspired not by any third party but by my own personal observation.

And so India has her first lady pilot with an "A" licence. Mrs. Gitabai Gadgil is to be congratulated on that performance.

Hitler's new weapon has been washed ashore at Bridlington. May be it was his Easter Egg for England.

"CORPSE" CHARGED WITH THEFT

CALCUTTA, March 26.

After having been officially recognised by the police as the victim of murder, a man whose throat was lacerated by stab wounds disappeared from hospital to-day, carrying with him one of the hospital's blankets. A case has accordingly been registered against this official "corpse" for theft.—A. P.

THREE YEARS FOR SEDITION

Manipur Sentence On Praja Sammelan Chief

IMPHAL, March 25.

Mr. Hijam Irabat Singh, President of the Nikhil Manipuri Mahasabha and the Manipuri Praja Sammelan, has been sentenced by the Manipur State Durbar to three years' simple imprisonment on a charge of having delivered a seditious speech a few days ago.—A. P.

JAPANESE TRADE DRIVE IN INDIA

NEW DELHI, March 26.

As part of a trade drive in India, the Japanese Government is stated to have opened a Consulate about the middle of March in Karachi. Formal recognition by the Government of India is awaited.

Bombay and Calcutta came first in importance from the point of view of Japanese trade with India, but Karachi as the main port through which Punjab cotton passed and at which Japanese goods destined for Afghanistan and Iran enter is considered to be next in importance.

Madras is the centre so far as the trade in the southern peninsula is concerned and the possibilities of opening a Consulate there are believed to be under active examination.—A. P.

NEW DELHI: The Hon. Mr. Justice Costello, a Judge of the Calcutta High Court, having been granted an extension of leave, the Governor-General has appointed the Hon. Mr. Justice Akram to continue to act as a judge in the leave vacancy of the Hon. Mr. Justice Costello, until further orders, states a press communique.

Finance Bill In Assembly

ATTACK ON NEW "DEAL" IN WAR MATERIAL

Ghaznavi Demands Closure Of Supply Department

MAITRA CONDEMNS PROFITS TAX AND SUGAR DUTY: ZIAUDDIN'S PLEA FOR REVISION OF NIEMEYER AWARD

In the course of discussion on Finance Bill in the Central Assembly on Tuesday, Sir A. H. Ghaznavi strongly criticised the appointment of 'Liaison' Officers and Controllers in connection with the supply of war material and denied the need for creation of a new department of supply.

Mr. L. K. Maitra charged the Government of India with neglect and even deliberate refusal to take advantage of war conditions for Industrial development and criticised the Excess Profits Tax Bill and Sugar duty.

Dr. Ziauddin demanded the revision of the Niemeyer Award, which he said was unsuitable to the present changed conditions.

Discussion on the Finance Bill was adjourned till Thursday.

Proceedings In Detail

Sir Andrew Clow introduced a bill in the Assembly this morning to amend the Motor Vehicles Act so as to remove doubt stated to have arisen owing to certain differences in drafting, which do not reflect any differences in intention, of Section 48 and Section 56 of the Act relating to powers of the regional transport authority.

None of the members who had questions on the order paper was present in the Assembly to put them this morning and the House almost immediately on assembling resumed general discussion on the Finance Bill.

SUPPLY OF WAR MATERIAL

Sir Abdul Halim Ghaznavi strongly criticised the appointment of Liaison officers and controllers in connection with the supply of war material. These officers, he said, were all Europeans with only one exception. They were all drawn from the very trades which they were supposed to control. Sir Abdul Halim referred, in particular, to the Liaison officer in regard to the leather trade and said that hides and skins was a business in which Muslims had a monopoly and yet not one of them was consulted before this officer was appointed. Further, this officer who was an Englishman was now in a position to know all the trade secrets and all the hide merchants were at his mercy.

WHY NEW DEPARTMENT?

Sir Abdul Halim asked, where was the need for a new Department of Supply. The Indian Stores Department and the Contracts Directorate were already in existence, were in touch with the trade and could have supplied His Majesty's Government any amount of material they wanted.

INDIAN SHIPPING

Sir Abdul Halim Ghaznavi dwelt at length on the grievances of Indian Shipping in competition with British shipping and quoted Mahatma Gandhi's declaration in 1930 that Indian shipping had to perish in order that British shipping might flourish. He dealt with "wagon shortage" on railways and with complaints about train timings.

Passing on to the demand for the establishment of an Indian Mercantile Marine he declared that the present war had emphasised the importance of every maritime country building its own ships in its own yards. He referred to the example of the Australian Government, which thought it had been calculated that ships could only be built in Australian yards at a cost twice that in the United Kingdom, had decided to give generous bounties to help ship-building. He asked that the profits at present lying with the Secretary of State amounting to over £35,00,000 arising out of the enemy ships under the control of the India Office during the last war should be diverted to the development of the Indian Mercantile Marine.

BAJPAI'S REPLY

Sir G. S. Bajpai in his reply referring to the complaints about the Haj, said that even in war conditions a complaint that many pilgrims were denied the privilege of performing the Haj was a grave charge. The facts however were that out of the six sailings during the last Haj season, the first five ships actually sailed with a shorter complement of passengers and only in regard to one ship had the rules to be relaxed and a slight excess of passengers permitted. Government had no information that any pilgrim who could afford the cost of the voyage stayed behind because of lack of shipping. If members had information to the contrary, he would have enquiries made and if necessary, precautions would be taken for next year.

ROSY PICTURE OF RAILWAYS' PROSPERITY

Mr. L. K. Maitra declared that the picture of financial and commercial prosperity painted in the Railway and General budgets was deceptive and unreal to members of the House who were in direct touch with the misery of the masses of the people. Government's policy in this respect was to demonstrate to the world that the country was flourishing under British stewardship. The method adopted, he said, was to underestimate the yield from every tax, year after year and then show that in actual practice, the revenues were progressively and steadily increasing beyond expectation. In fact, however, the only prosperity he could see was among Government servants who continued to draw larger and larger salaries.

Mr. Maitra charged the Government of India with neglect and even deliberate refusal to take advantage of war conditions for industrial development and vehemently asserted that by their taxation measures, particularly the Excess Profits Tax Bill, prices of agricultural commodities had been depressed, and the purchasing power decreased and financial stagnation brought about.

REVISE NIEMEYER AWARD

Sir Ziauddin Ahmed argued that the Niemeyer award needed revision. It might have suited the conditions at the time it was given but had now become unsuitable owing, particularly to the change caused by the war, which had increased the expenses of the Central Government and brought down those of the provinces.

LET RAILWAYS PAY PROFITS TAX

Referring to the Railways he asked that they should be made to pay Excess Profits Tax and said that the allotment of one sixtieth of Capital at charge to the Depreciation Fund was entirely wrong now because the Railways had been heavily overcapitalised and the amount of allotment was therefore more than when the rate was fixed.

He had not concluded his speech when the House adjourned till to-morrow. The debate will be resumed on Thursday. To-morrow is to be devoted to non-official resolutions.—A. P.

CATERING CONTRACTS ON RAILWAYS

Central Advisory Council's New Scheme

NEW DELHI, March 26.

In accordance with an undertaking given by Sir Andrew Clow in the Legislative Assembly on the 8th February 1940, a session of the Central Advisory Council for Railways was recently convened to consider the question of "monopolies" in the grant of catering contracts on railways, states a communique.

At two meetings of the Council held on Friday, the 15th and Monday the 18th March 1940 the subject was thoroughly discussed in the light of the different systems prevailing on the various railways.

The council came to the conclusion that the final decision as to policy in the matter of granting contracts or licenses, whether for individual, groups of stations, or areas, should rest with railway administrations, acting in consultation with local advisory committees.

The council were, however, of opinion that the selection of individual contractors should not be placed before the committees but the following principles should ordinarily be followed:—

(a) Contractors and vending licensees who have rendered and are rendering satisfactory service should not be replaced;

(b) Further contracts for Indian catering should not be given to any firm which holds area contracts extending over two divisions on the same railway, or an equivalent area;

(c) Where new contractors or vending licensees have to be selected a preference should be shown to those resident within the area to which the contract relates and the choice should be limited to professional caterers.

The Railway Board are issuing instructions to the state-managed railways to adopt these recommendations and company-managed railways are being advised of the recommendations.—A. P.

ENEMY SUBJECTS' TRADE MARK RIGHTS

Vested In Custodian Of Enemy Property

NEW DELHI, March 26.

Trade Mark rights of enemy subjects have not been terminated or confiscated, says a press note, but like other enemy property, they have become vested in the Custodian of enemy property for British India. As enemy-owned trade marks in British India are unregistered trade marks, their assignment can be made by the Custodian of enemy property only along with the goodwill of the business in which the marks are used.

Permission for the use of an enemy trade mark by any person other than the person who acquires the business from the Custodian of enemy property cannot be granted except under the Defence of India Rules, which provide that under a licence granted under the said rule the licensee may, subject to such conditions as may be imposed by the Central Government, adopt the name used by the patentee for describing or denoting the article of substance manufactured under the patent. The power to grant licences under the above rule including the power to grant permission to use the aforesaid name, has been delegated by the Central Government to the Controller of Patents and Designs, Patent Office, Calcutta.—A. P.

"Purge" Of Bar In Mysore

Another Advocate Struck Off Rolls

BANGALORE, March 26.

In the Mysore High Court this afternoon, Sir Darcy Reilly, Chief Justice, passed orders that the name of M. M. Govinda Reddi, Advocate, and Member of the Mysore Congress Working Committee be struck off the rolls of Advocates and debarring him from practising in any court in the State.

Passing the above orders the Chief Justice made a reference to the statement filed by the Respondent in the court suggesting that law courts which he regarded as subordinate to the executive Government, were bound to work in the interests of the Government and maintain its unjust measures.

"I don't know" continued Sir Darcy, "why the respondent should have thought it necessary when trying to assure us he was fit to remain a legal practitioner to foul his own nests and reduce the dignity of law courts in the State. I never thought we should hear an Advocate of this court allege that any court in the State is subordinate to the executive of the Government. It must be obvious to everyone that the respondent had said and done things to show that he is entirely unfitted for being an Advocate of this court."

Mr. Govinda Reddi along with others was served with a notice by the Kolar District Magistrate prohibiting him from addressing meeting in the Gold Field area which he disobeyed.—A. P.

SOCIALIST JAILED

Under Defence Of India Act

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, March 26.

Mr. Vajoobhai Shukla, who was arrested under the Defence of India Act, was sentenced to-day to one year's simple imprisonment by the Agency Magistrate, Captain Pearson.

Judgment was not delivered in open Court.

The judgment which is pretty lengthy discusses several problems and is understood to have pointed out that constitutional, non-violent means adopted for achieving independence, are not resented, but preaching of revolution in ambiguous terms has got to be checked.

MANIPUR OUTRAGE

Maharaja's Brother Killed

IMPHAL, March 25.

Rajkumar Digendrajit Singh, brother of His Highness the Maharaja of Manipur and his Private Secretary were killed at the former's residence on the morning of March 22.

While the alleged assassin was running towards the palace he was repulsed in the compound by a military officer who was also stuck on the arm. The man was ultimately arrested and remanded.—Reuter.

New Dewan Of Bharatpur

NEW DELHI, March 26.

It is understood that Mr. K. P. S. Menon, who succeeds Sir Richard Tottenham as Dewan of Bharatpur will take over charge of the new office on April 1. Mr. Menon is now on a short visit to Delhi and will proceed to Bharatpur about the 28th instant.—A. P.

ELEPHANT RUNS AMOCK AND KILLS 3

DHOLPUR, March 25

Three people, including a fourteen year old boy, were trampled to death by an elephant, which suddenly ran amock while participating in a wedding procession at Ajaigarh (south east Rajputana) yesterday.—A. P.

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13

INDIA Giant TYRES

The reason why so many commercial vehicles and lorries now run on India Tyres is because the owners know India Tyres will stand up to phenomenal wear on any roads.

I. T. 4

MUTT AND JEFF—The Beginning and Ending of a Wonderful Friendship — By BUD FISHER

MRS. SNITZ, MEET MY HUSBAND, AND CICERO, MY SON!
CHAWMED
DELIGHTED! WHAT A CUTE CHILD! I LIKE HIM!
CICERO, YOU LIKE THE LADY TOO, DON'T YOU?
YOU SAID AN EARFUL, MOTHER! I THINK SHE'S GREAT!
HOW DROLL!
IN FACT, I LIKE HER SO MUCH I FEEL LIKE WE'VE BEEN CLOSE FRIENDS FOR YEARS AND IF I WISHED FOR ANYTHING SHE'D GIVE IT TO ME IF SHE COULD!
OH, INDEED! WHAT WOULD YOU WISH FOR?
ONE OF YOUR STOCKINGS TO HANG UP ON CHRISTMAS!
?
12-20

INDIAN SILK INDUSTRY:

Tariff Board For 5 Years' Extension Of Protection

NEW DELHI, March 26.

A five-year extension of the protection to the Indian Silk Industry and an all-round increase in the Import Duty on raw silk, silk fabrics, cocoons, Chinese waste products silk, artificial silk, silk mixtures, etc., are recommended by the majority report of the Tariff Board on the sericultural industry signed in 1938 by Mr. Fazal Rahimtoola and Mr. N. J. Roughton and published to-day.

GOVT. VIEW

The Government of India in introducing in the Assembly on March 21 the Bill to continue the existing protective duty on silk and silk manufactures for a further period of two years have explained that the examination of the Tariff Board's report was taken in hand last year, "but owing to war conditions the prices of silk and silk manufactures have advanced sufficiently to satisfy the recommendations of the majority of the Tariff Board, and Government find it impossible, in the present position of uncertainty, to form any decision as to a long term policy."

RECOMMENDATIONS

The recommendations of the Tariff Board are:—

An increase in the duty on staple fibre yarn from 25 per cent 'ad valorem' to 25 per cent or eight annas per lb., whichever is greater;

Increase in the duty on imported raw silk, on imported cocoons, and on Chinese waste products silk to Rs. 2-4 per lb. in each case;

An increase by eight annas a pound in the duties on silk fabrics;

That the duty on silk net should be the same as that on other silk fabrics;

The duty on artificial silk yarn should not be altered;

The duty on artificial silk piecegoods should be regulated by the needs of cotton textile industry;

DUTY ON MIXTURES

The duty on silk mixtures containing more than ten per cent of silk and more than fifty per cent of silk or artificial silk should be increased by six annas per pound;

The duty on silk mixtures containing more than 10 per cent of silk and less than 50 per cent of silk and artificial silk should be increased by 10 per cent 'ad valorem' or four annas if containing more than 10 per cent artificial silk and by 10 per cent if containing less than 10 per cent artificial silk;

SEWING THREAD

The duty on silk sewing thread should remain unaltered;

A specific duty of Rs. 3-14 per lb. should be imposed on silk yarn;

The duty on spun silk yarn and the duty on yarn made from noils should remain unaltered.

The composition of the Imperial Sericultural Committee should be changed and the Government of India grant increased to Rs. 300,000;

No separate grant need be made for the silk handloom industry;

The existing Imperial Preference for Indian silk should be maintained and if possible extended.

DUTY ON CHINESE SILK

The majority also suggest that the question should be considered of levying duty on Chinese silk which enters India 'via' the Burmese land frontier and then by sea from Burma. The question of extending the cultivation of the Eri Silk Worm should be further investigated. Local Governments and States should examine the statistics of silk production maintained by them and effect improvements where possible. A watch should be kept on the prices of imported raw silk in order to prevent dumping if it occurs. The assistance required by the raw silk industry cannot be given in the form of direct or indirect bounties.

MINORITY VIEW

Mr. N. N. Anklesaria has written a minority report in which he disagrees with the view of the majority that the best way to develop the industry is to raise the price of silk by enhancing the protective duties on foreign silks. "I, on the contrary, have come to be of the opinion that the best way to bring about the desired object in view of the reduced purchasing power of the consumer and the severe competition of silk substituted is to lower the price of silk in India by lowering the existing duties.—A. P.

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HUQ'S S. INDIAN TOUR PROGRAMME

MADRAS, March 26.

Haji Abdussathar Haji Ishaq Seth, M.L.A. (Central) wires that the tour programme of the Hon'ble Mr. Razlul Huq in Madras in April next is now settled. He leaves Calcutta on April 26, arrives in Madras on 28th morning and leaving the same evening by the Malabar Express, arrives Calicut on April 29.

Mr. Fuzlul Huq will preside over the Malabar Muslim League Conference at Calcutta on April 29 and 30. He will tour north and south Malabar on first and second May.

Arriving Madras on the morning of 3rd May, Mr. Fazlul Huq leaves shortly afterwards for Bombay by the Bombay Express. He presides over the Bombay Presidency Conference at Belgaum on May 4. Haji Ishaq Seth adds that any change in the programme of Mr. Fazlul Huq is definitely impossible.—A. P.

To Survey Benefits Of Irrigation

POONA, March 26.

A survey of the direct and indirect benefits of irrigation has been started by the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona.

The survey has been entrusted to the Institute by the Government of Bombay with a view to estimating the financial benefits accruing to the central and provincial Governments from irrigation projects.

The survey is being confined to a compact and homogeneous area viz., the Godavari and Pravara Canal tracts.

It is being guided by Mr. D. R. Gadgil, Director of the Institute and is being conducted by Mr. V. R. Gadgil the senior investigator of the Institute with the help of a body of Training fieldsmen posted at suitable centres in the tract.—A. P.

Our Readers' Views

Mr. Rowjee's Statement

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I shall feel grateful to you if you will be so kind as to publish my explanation in respect of the interview given by Mr. Mahomedbhoy I. M. Rowji as published in the "Bombay Chronicle" of 25-3-1940, as an ex-Sheriff and President of H. H. The Aga Khan's Supreme Council for India in connection with the resolution of the All-India Muslim League.

As far as the name of H. H. The Aga Khan's Supreme Council for India is concerned, I as a member, wish to make it clear that the views expressed by Mr. Rowji are his own views and not those of H. H. The Aga Khan's Supreme Council for India, which has nothing to do with politics. As a matter of fact, in political matters the followers of H. H. The Aga Khan are free to make their own independent choice and think for themselves in their own best interests.

As the statement referred to above is likely to cause confusion in the public mind, I have sought the courtesy of your co-operation to clarify matters.—Yours, etc.

ALI MAHOMED MECLAI.

India And War

To The Editor of 'The Chronicle."

Sir,—India is second to none in her condemnation of the Nazi aggression: and yet, she has adopted her present attitude towards the war. On the face of it, this looks a bit paradoxical. But a close secrutiny will show that the demand has a broad significance and it implies revolutionary changes. Even assuming that the British Government would fulfil their vague promise (though the experience so far unmistakably points out that British promises are no better than Hitler's) and give Dominion Status, yet, India remains a part of the British Empire. It implies the survival of the Empire spirit. This is exactly what the Nationalist India is opposed to. What is Indian Nationalism if it is not a part of the struggle for freedom of the exploited peoples against world imperialism? How can India consent to remain a part of any empire on earth? And who will believe that the British are fighting for "democracy and freedom" when the same is denied to 350 millions? Thus, the rejection of the demand has put the British cat out of the bag. It was a deciding factor as to whether the present war was a war for freedom, democracy and peace.

The grant of the demand, on the other hand, would have meant a fundamental and revolutionary change, change of heart as Gandhiji put it, in the British outlook—the transformation of the Imperialist Britain into an Empireless Britain, a leader and friend of exploited peoples. It would have meant a death blow to the world Imperialism as a whole as it is mainly propped up by the British Empire. It would have meant an overthrow of Hitlerism and other Fascist Powers by their own people at the very idea of the combination of free peoples against Fascism and Imperialism. To be brief, it would have meant a dawn of new world order of free peoples on the basis of economic co-operation. But did Britain want an Empireless world? Were British rulers prepared to sacrifice their love for world domination? And last but not least, Was the British ruling class prepared to accept the inevitable advent of world Socialism? The British Government have by their action answered these questions in the negative.—Yours, etc.,

B. L. PARAB.

"Girl's Fast Unto Death"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to the item of news published on page 8 column 5 in your issue dated the 16th February. You have wrongly dragged the Allahabad Seva Samiti into the unhappy incident reported. The Allahabad Seva Samiti is quite a separate registered charitable society which has nothing to do with the Seva Sadan. The name has been correctly given in the body of the news but only the headline is incorrect, and misleading and detrimental so far as we are concerned.—Yours, etc.,

S. R. BHARATIYA,
Organising Secretary.

British National Anthem At Cinema

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—"Dim", your "Half-Columnist", rightly objects to the rude attitude shown by a certain Englishman towards some Hindus, at the 'Chang' show, under excuse that they were leaving the theatre though the King was being played.

It would be interesting to note that in Malaya, a British colony as old as India, the "British National Anthem is not at all played." This decision was arrived at a conference of the cinema proprietors there who thought it better not to demonstrate this orthodoxy. According to their report, "Standing silently till the singing of the British National Anthem is over, cannot be enforced; as the spring of Blessings should come-out from 'within' which requires no enforcement from 'without'".—Yours, etc.,

VENIBHAI G. JOSHI.
Pherozshaw Street,
Santa Cruz,
Bombay 32, 22-3-40.

Development Of Indian Red Cross Society

Severer Testing Time Still In Store, Says Lord Linlithgow

NEW DELHI, March 26.

War is an evil thing, but out of war have arisen such symbols as the Red Cross of Geneva and the eight-pointed White Cross of St. John of Jerusalem, the Arms of which represent the virtues of prudence, temperance, justice and fortitude. These are ancient symbols, and they have undoubtedly helped to lead the world along the paths of humanity and progress.

The shadow of another symbol, not so humane, is now brooding over our civilisation. When it has passed, mankind will still need the services of those who work under the Red Cross and the Cross of St. John; they will not be found wanting, and they will come to their work, I know, with strength renewed and with their chivalry untarnished."

Thus observed Lord Linlithgow at the annual meeting of St. John Ambulance and Red Cross Societies.

The Viceroy said:

"It is a matter of regret to all of us that this is the last annual general meeting which Sir Ernest Burdon will be attending.

Mr. Badenoch, whom I have nominated to succeed him as Chairman, needs no introduction either to you or to the work and responsibilities which await him. As Honorary Treasurer of both organisations he has already to his credit much valuable work, and I am sure that he will prove an able successor to Sir Ernest Burdon."

Proceeding the Viceroy said:

"We may hope that there will be no call in India to put into practice A. R. P. and anti-gas training provided by St. John Ambulance, but the importance of having ready a supply of volunteers skilled in such measures needs no emphasis from me.

The mobilisation plan and the formation of the Joint War Committee made it inevitable and proper that the Red Cross and St. John Ambulance should share the burden of and the credit for much that has been accomplished during the past year. In particular I would like to mention the Women's Auxiliary Corps in Bombay, the numerous work parties that have been formed up and down the country, typical of which is the party that works so zealously here in Delhi under the guidance of Lady Cassels, and the organisation of a voluntary aid service of nurses to supplement the nursing branch of the army medical services. These are all solid achievements of great value, within the scope of both organisations.

Let me mention now some matters which pertain more particularly to the Indian Red Cross Society. I was most interested to hear of a blood transfusion service in Bengal. This is an example which I hope will spread.

The growth of the Indian Red Cross Society is clearly a healthy one. Perhaps the clearest evidence that is destined for still greater service in the India of the future is the continued development and expansion of the Junior Red Cross. This is in my opinion one of the aspects of Red Cross activities which deserves the greatest attention—so that the principles for which the Red Cross stands should be planted firmly in as many as possible of the youth of the country.

It is gratifying to note that the Society in India has been able to extend help to other parts of the world, which stood in need of it, and that two nurses in India have been awarded by the international Red Cross Committee the distinction of the Florence Nightingale Medal. This, and the fact that the war has not yet curtailed the normal peace-time activities of the Red Cross in India, betokens good organisation and reserves of strength. But there is no doubt that those reserves still need most urgently to be built up both in members and in funds, against a severer testing time which may yet be in store.

Jute Bales Sink In Midstream

CALCUTTA, March 26.

Two hundred and fifty two bales of jute, weighing about 12,600 maunds, sank in the river Hooghly early this morning, when a boat engaged in loading a vessel capsized in midstream owing to a bore. No loss of life is reported.—A.P.

Famine Relief In Cutch

Public Works And Cheap Grain For Alleviation Of Distress

Owing to total failure of crops in Cutch, far-reaching measures are being taken by the State authorities to alleviate the distress amongst the ryots. The relief measures take two forms.

Public works have been sanctioned in each of the nine districts of Cutch at seventy places in the interior, where all those, who offer themselves for work, are freely employed. At a dozen other major irrigation works and tanks, opportunity is being taken simultaneously for the destitute to earn wages, while permanent improvement is being effected.

The second line of relief is in the matter of providing cheap grain. For this purpose shops have been opened at centrally located villages in each district as well as in the urban areas and each family is entitled to make purchases adequate for their purposes at rates, which eliminate the famine prices.

Private enterprise had completely broken down and there was a lot of profiteering and the State has stepped in with an outlay, which for both these classes of relief would amount during the next four months to about twenty lakhs of "Koris". The detailed work in connection with this is being carried on by a committee, as the Chairman of which functions Maharaj Kumar Madansinhji, the grandson of the Ruler.

Other measures, as the season for cultivation approaches, are in contemplation.

Congress Will Not Coerce Minorities, Says Mahatma

"My hope in desiring a Constituent Assembly is that whether the Muslims are represented by the Muslim League mentality or any other, the representatives, when they are face to face with the reality, will not think of cutting up India according to religions," says Gandhiji in a note in the 'Harijan' to-day, replying to a question if the settling of the Minorities through a Constituent Assembly does not mean that, "if Muslims do not listen to you, you would want to use British forces to compel them to submit to your will."

Mahatma Gandhi writes:—

"This question simply ignores my own position and, so far as I know, the Congress position. The Congress cannot want independence and the use of British forces at the same time. But this is not all. The Congress will not coerce Muslims or any minority. That would not be a non-violent approach.

"The greatest coercion is British coercion. And the Congress is impatient to get out of that coercion. My hope in desiring a Constituent Assembly is that whether the Muslims are represented by the Muslim League mentality or any other, the representatives when they are face to face with the reality will not think of cutting up India according to religions but will regard India as an indivisible whole, and discover a national, i. e., Indian solution of even specially Muslim question.

"But if the hope is frustrated, the Congress cannot forcibly resist the express will of the Muslims of India. Needless to say, the Congress can never seek the assistance of British forces to resist the vivisection. It is the Muslims who will impose their will by force singly, or with British assistance on an unresisting India. If I can carry the Congress with me, I would not put the Muslims to the trouble of using force. I would be ruled by them for it would still be Indian rule. In other words, the Congress will have only a non-violent approach to every question and difficulty arising. But just as it is possible that Muslim representatives to the Constituent Assembly may wear another hue than that of the Muslim League, it is also possible that the others may be non-Congressmen. In that event, the British will be where they are, only they will be wooed by both the parties alternately and will remain the architects of India's destiny."

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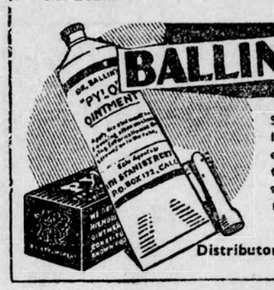

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BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

Solitary Goal Expels Lusitanians

Meritorious Win For Kirkee United: Xavierians Meet Karachi Rangers To-day

Although Kirkee United won by a single goal, the only point scored in Tuesday's Aga Khan fixture, there was a good deal more behind their play, and perhaps it would not be wrong to say, that the Lusitanians are a wee bit flattered by the narrow margin that meant elimination for them.

"The Bombay Chronicle" had augured that the Lusitanians would hardly reach the tournament proper. This they falsified, but have gone out in the first round of the higher phase of the tourney. They can not make any excuse for defeat they were squarely beaten.

The new blood in the Lusitanians are doing quite well, but one wonders where is the glorious form of R. Almeida. On Tuesday we saw a rare thing P. de Souza missing a good opening at close quarters; and then Normar Fernandes, he retains his speed and dash, but some of his former cleverness with the stick is missing The three players that impressed on Tuesday were M. Fichard, outside left, P. de Souza, the pivot, and J. Fernande the left back. Leo in goal retains a reputation as one of Bombay's best goalkeepers.

BHISEY ERRATIC.

Bhisey was the naughty boy on the winning side. He wasted a deal of good effort put in by his four colleagues in the line of attack, he was very erratic in his work as outside left. Dhadge, on the extreme right, was a contrast to Bhisey, and was the best man among a good four—Dhadge, K. Nimal, C. A. Tyrrell and G. Nimal. The Kirkee half line were always a proposition to the Lusitanian raiders. They spoilt a deal and kept their forward line on the run with good feeding. J. Phillips continues to be the finest right back on this side of India. On Tuesday he was always calm and collected. He dashed, time and again, the hopes of a host of Lusitanian supporters by robbing the ball cooly from a dashing intruder out for mischief in the Kirkee area. He received fair support from S. M. Phillips on his left.

The goal that decided the issue came in the 15th minute of the second half, off Tyrrell's stick.

There was some broad-minded refereeing on Tuesday.

GAME IN DETAIL.

The Lusitanians "A" were first in the picture and two good movements were sent across. Kirkee then transferred play and stayed in the opposite area for five minutes. Some up and down play followed. P. Fernandes checked a dangerous raid by Kirkee. Two good movements by Kirkee were marred, first by Bhisey, the ouside left, then of Dhadge on the extreme right. Both men missed to pick up good passes beyond the 25-line when the forward quintette were moving up with a swing. The Lusitanians worried Kirkee for a couple of minutes. Bhisey was again the cause of spoiling Kirkee's chances of going ahead. He permitted two fine passes get under his stick, A third pass, that he did stop at the edge of the "D" was centred, but he allowed his stick too much liberty. Kirkee were unfortunate not to take the lead five minutes before half time. A knee high pass got to K. Nimal, who took it in the air, the ball flashed towards the goal—it travelled a little wide. The teams crossed over with no score.

KIRKEE SCORE.

The Lusitanians put in some determined efforts after the rest and Kirkee were in distress. This was for five minutes. Kirkee then went after the decider and the Lusitanians were fortunate to continue on terms, a hot shot from Dhadge just failing to give Kirkee the lead. Leo Pinto saved his side shortly after. Tyrrell had got past the backs, the ball was a little ahead of him, Pinto rushed out and swept the ball from his reach. A short corner was the sequel—Kirkee failed to use it. Referee Rebeiro next obstructed Kirkee, he stopped K. Nimal when the latter caught up a pass in a perfectly on-side position.

Half-way through Kirkee got the all important lead. Bhisey got the ball near the goal line on the left of the "D" he tapped it back to G. Nimal, who again put it to Tyrrell in the centre, the latter netted with a high shot that lodged in the meshes of the roof of the goal Leo Pinto had no chance to save this.

The Lusitanians put in some desperate efforts to get on terms, and in the 20th minute of the half might have achieved their objective had Felix Fernandes been more vigorous in an effort to score. Shortly after an infringement by a Kirkee defender gave the Bombay side a free hit just beyond the fringe of the Kirkee circle. The stroke travelled to P. Fernandes in "D". He had a clear passage, but his shot was put wide. The Lusitanians remained dangerously near the Kirkee goal and Norman Fernandes was unlucky in failing to save the game. Kirkee held their opponents capably till the close and left the field worthy winners.

The teams were:—

KIRKEE UNITED:—C. H. Merchant; J. Phillips and S. M. Phillips; B. Gaikwad, B. Nimal and F. D. Martis; D. R. Dhadge, K. Nimal, C. A. Tyrrell, G. Nimal and S. D. Bhisey.

LUSITANIANS: "A":—L. Pinto; W. Pereira and J. Fernandes; A. Mascarenhas, P. de Souza and V. de Souza; N. Fernandes, F. Fernandes, A. Fernandes, R. Almeida and M. Fichard.

UMPIRE:—A. V. Rebeiro and J. B. Reid.

To-day's Game

Gymkhana Ground—5-30 p.m.—St. Xavier's College vs. Karachi Rangers. This match will be preceded by an exhibition match between the Brothers' Club, Lahore and the Customs Athletic Club.

Bareilly Win

In an exhibition match the Y.M.C.A., Lahore, had to concede victory to Bareilly Nobles. The margin of victory was a single point, which the Bareilly side scored mid-way through the late period, the result of a penalty bully.

Mrs. Geetabai G. Gadgil, who has obtained "A" licence in Aviation at Karachi. She is the first Indian lady to obtain this permit.

H. H. GAEKWAR IMPRESSES

In Ceylon Tennis Championships

NUWARA ELIYA, March 26.

In the first day of the Tennis Championships the Indian players A. G. Gupte, and H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda made an excellent impression, both easily winning their first round matches.

Gupte beat C. Fernando 6-3, 6-0; and H. H. the Gaekwar beat Winston Fernando 6-0, 6-3.—A. P.

NATIONAL PLANNING

Housing Sub-Committee's Report Adopted

BOMBAY, March 26.

The Housing Sub-Committee of the National Planning Committee met in the office of the Committee for the last four days.

The "United Press" understands that the Sub-Committee considered the draft report prepared by the Chairman and Secretaries on the basis of discussion in the previous meeting and approved the report with various changes. A small committee was appointed to go through the report again to make any verbal alteration if necessary.

The Rural Marketing and Finance Sub-Committee of the Planning Committee met yesterday and considered the draft report prepared by the Secretary on the basis of discussion in the previous meeting. The Sub-Committee has not yet concluded its labours and will meet to-day and to-morrow.—United Press.

AZAD FOR ALLAHABAD

CALCUTTA, March 26.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the Congress President, will leave for Allahabad on March 28. He will be accompanied by his secretaries, Dr. K. M. Ashrof and Mr. Ajmal Khan. During his stay in Allahabad the Congress President will be the guest of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru.—A.P.

BIRLA SEES GANDHIJI

WARDHA, March 26.

Seth G. D. Birla arrived here last evening from Calcutta. He saw Mahatma Gandhi this morning at Sevagram. He intends to leave for Delhi on the morning of March 28 by the Grand Trunk Express.

Mr. Sulee Chan, Secretary of the Cheena Institute, arrived here this morning to see Mahatma Gandhi. He will leave for Agra to-morrow morning.—United Press.

1,000 Women Strikers On One-Day Fast

Police Arrest Karnik And Two Others

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

About a thousand women workers went on one-day's fast at the Kamgar Maidan, Parel, this morning.

The desire to go on fast in order to show their protest against the alleged police excesses was understood to have been expressed by some women workers a few days ago. It took a concrete shape yesterday and about a thousand women workers rallied at Kamgar Maidan this morning and squatted under the trees. As the sun rose the number swelled, and a Shamiana was hastily improvised.

Speeches were made by women workers exhorting them to make the strike successful and condemning what they regarded as the unwarranted interference of the police in the conduct of their peaceful and legitimate strike.

POLICE VAN ON SCENE

Police constables were posted at all the entrances to the maidan. When a police patrol van came and stopped near the maidan, shouts and slogans from the women rent the air and a few minutes later, the police van moved away.

Dange, Mrs. Ranadive and Mrs. Batlivala were seen moving among the workers.

As to-day is the last day when the mills are closed for "holi" enthusiasm to attend mills either among those who have gone out of Bombay or among those who are here, is considered to be not at all encouraging.

Karnik Arrested

In the morning the Bhoiwada police arrested three persons inside the compound of a chawl at Naigaum. It is stated that labour representatives were exhorting a batch of workers to make the strike a success when the police arrested them for contravening the Police Commissioner's orders. The names of the arrested persons are: Messrs. V B. Karnik, Murari, Ghag and Dr. Khairey.

Mass Picketing Move

At a meeting of the Managing Council of the Girni Kamgar Union on Tuesday night, it was informally decided to intensify picketing particularly at Naigaum, and resort, if necessary, to mass picketing by women.

Mr R. K. Bhogle was elected member of the Council of Action of the G.K.U. and Mr. B. G Bhandarkar was elected treasurer in the place of Mr. S. S. Batlivala who is now in jail.

The following Press communique was issued by the Millowners Association:

"In view of certain rumours which have been spread recently, the Millowners' Association desires to make it clear, on behalf of its member mills that, as recommended by the Board of Conciliation, the Dear Food Allowance of 2 annas per working day will continue to be paid to the workers as long as the official cost of living index number does not fall below 105 for three consecutive months."

KARNIK & OTHERS ON TRIAL.

Messrs. V. B. Karnik, Advocate M. S. Ghag a worker and R. A. Khaire a physician were produced this morning before Mr. K. C. Thakore, Presidency Magistrate, at the Dadar Police Court. They were placed on charge sheet on charges that they violated the Commissioner's orders, having been found this morning beating a battaki and giving lectures at Bhoiwada.

The case was adjourned to the 28th instant.

STRIKERS ARRESTED.

Jagganath Pandoo arrested on the night of the 22nd instant for alleged criminal intimidation of a jobber of the Tata Mills for attending work on that day, was ordered to be released on bail in a sum of Rs. 100 at the Dadar Police Court till the 2nd of April.

Nimbkar On Trial

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The Dadar Police Court presented a crowded appearance with workers occupying all the available space when the cases against Mr. R. S. Nimbkar and other labour leaders came up this morning before Mr. K. C. Thakore, Presidency Magistrate, Fifth Court.

Mr. Nimbkar who was arrested yesterday at the Matunga Labour Camp while addressing a meeting was put before the Magistrate charged with contravening the recent Police Commissioner's order regarding convening meetings in the labour area.

A police officer applying for remand stated that Labour Camp where Mr. Nimbkar was addressing was a prohibited area. About 70 persons were present at the meeting and a board was kept there to signify his arrival and asking the workers to assemble there. The Red Flag was also posted there. The Assembly was ordered to disperse and the accused was ordeded not to hold the meeting but he continued the meeting, asking the audience not to disperse. The accused was arrested and the meeting dispersed then, when asked to do so.

Pending the completion of enquiries, Mr. Nimbkar was allowed bail till April 4.

Worli Malayalee Mill Strikers' Appeal For Support

Under the auspices of the Worli Malayalee Mill Workers Relief Committee of the Malayalee Mills Workers who are on strike, was held at Worli at 8-30 p.m. on Sunday last when following resolution was unanimously passed:

This meeting of the Worli Malayalee Mills Strikers hereby register its protest against the rejection by the Bombay Kerala Samaj of the request for a donation of Rs. 100 towards the relief of Bombay Malayalee Mill Strikers at its annual general meeting and requests all the sister organisations of Bombay Malayalees as well as Malayalee citizens to render all possible help financial and otherwise to the Worli Malayalee Mill Strikers and relieve them from the untold misery to which they are at present subjected to.

B. E. S. T. Dispute

QUESTION OF DEARNESS ALLOWANCE

Madgaonkar Advices Mutual Settlement

Sir Govind Madgaonkar, who has been appointed by the Government of Bombay to function as a Conciliation Board to enquire into the dispute regarding dearness allowance between the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company and its employees, held informal discussions with the representatives of the Company and four unions of workers at the Council Hall on Tuesday.

The Company was represented by Mr. A. S. Trollip and Mr. A. L. Guilford.

The Tramway Traffic union was represented by Messrs. Purshottamdas Tricumdas, N. T. Shroff and S. V. Desai; the Tramwaymen's union was represented by Mr. H. V. Joshi and the B.E.S.T. Omnibus Drivers Union and conductors' Union were represented by Mr. Ishwarbhai Patel and Mr. Shantikumar Master.

The workers demand is for a dearness allowance at the flat rate of Rs. 10 per month for all employees drawing less than Rs. 50 and at the rate of 20 per cent of the consolidated wage for all employees drawing more than Rs. 50.

It is understood that Sir Govind impressed on the representatives the desirability of arriving at a settlement among themselves. He was willing to offer his services to help them arrive at a settlement. It was only if they failed to arrive at a mutual settlement that he would have to send a report to Government.

Mr. Purushottam Tricumdas wanted to lead evidence regarding the increase in the cost of living and Mr. Trollip reserved the liberty to reply.

Meanwhile it was agreed that the parties should meet in the afternoon and try to arrive at a settlement. Failing this the Conciliation Board will meet to hear the parties on Thursday.

HUNGER-STRIKE ABANDONED

Echo Of Gorakhpur Sugar Strike

GORAKHPUR, March 26.

Mr. Shibbanlal Saxena, M.L.A. and 16 others who had been on hunger-strike from Sunday last have abandoned their fast.

Eight other persons who had been fasting in sympathy with him also gave up the fast after Mr Saxena was taken from the District Jail to the Sadar lock-up.—A.P.

DONATIONS FOR STRIKE RELIEF

Miss Gokhale's Appeal To Women Of Thana

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, March 25.

Miss Godavari Gokhale of the Servants of India Society spoke yesterday at the "Hanuman Vyayamshala," before a large gathering of women on "Bombay Mill Strike and the duties of women" Mrs. Yeshodabai Kotwal presided.

The lecturer explained the part taken by women workers in the strike, the justice of their cause and the urgency of help from their sisters.

She fervently appealed for collection of a decent amount and pleaded for the appointment of a Committee to collect donations. Accordingly a Committee of leading ladies of the town was formed to take up the work of collection.

NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN

(Continued from Page 6)

among the Czechs and "the Guarantee to Poland, too, cannot in retrospect but arouse many misgivings, for it is difficult to see how it was ever intended to implement it save by an aerial offensive against Western Germany which was never even attempted." Neville Chamberlain also misjudged the relationship between Germany and Russia and failed to realise that a blow to one was a blow to the other.

* * * *

This article in the "Empire Review" is, therefore, one of the more interesting articles on Neville Chamberlain that have appeared recently. It should be read with interest both here and in the rest of the Empire. It is so frank and honest that it is almost indescribably convincing. Summing up, Petrie says: "It is, however, by his Premiership that Neville Chamberlain is certain to be remembered, and while that continues it is impossible to view it in the proper perspective." We have obviously to wait and watch.

Pressmen Searched At Chamber Doors

RANGOON LAND PURCHASE BILL PASSES CONSIDERATION STAGE

RANGOON, March 25.

In the House of Representatives to-day the consideration stage of the Land Purchase Bill was passed by 65 votes to 55, the Government benches loudly applauding the result.

Earlier in the day the most elaborate precautions had been taken and visitors and even pressmen were interrogated and searched before they were allowed to enter the Chamber.

WHY THE SEARCH

Although no official explanation has been given, it is gathered that to-day's unusual police activity was intended to check infringement of the Parliamentary canon that no member should enter the Chamber with arms on his person.

It is suggested that the Speaker's attention had been drawn to the habit of some members, who failed to deposit any firearms they might carry at the Council office. He had, therefore, allowed the police to demand of members that they deposit their arms and to search them.

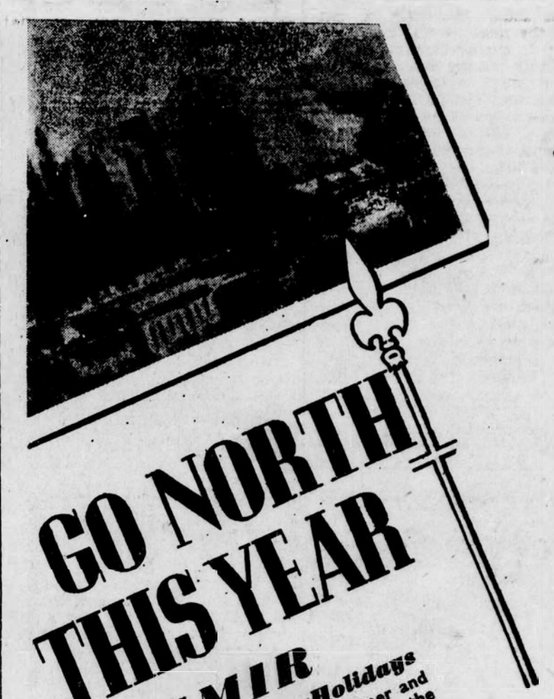
After the members protests and remonstrations, the Speaker it is learned, revoked this permission he had given to the police, and the sitting began without further incidents but with a thin attendance.

It is recalled that at the height of the riots from July to September, 1938, members were allowed licences to possess firearms.—A.P.

PANAM, March 26.

The "Mauretania" it is stated is due to arrive in Cristobal to-night perior to passing through the canal to Balboda.

The canal authorities are maintaining the strictest secrecy and special guard is being provided against possible sabotage.—Reuter.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TO KASHMIR BY G.I.P.

KISAN CONFERENCE

Socialism Solves India's Agrarian Problem

PEASANTRY STEEPED IN POVERTY & IGNORANCE

THE AGRARIAN PROBLEM IS ONE OF THE MOST CRUCIAL PROBLEMS OF OUR COUNTRY. THE PEASANTRY CONSTITUTES NEARLY THREE-FOURTHS OF THE POPULATION OF INDIA AND PRODUCES OVER 80 PER CENT OF THE TOTAL WEALTH OF THE COUNTRY. AND YET TO-DAY MILLIONS OF MEN AND WOMEN BELONGING TO THE AGRICULTURAL CLASSES LIVE IN A STATE OF ABJECT POVERTY, WHILE CHRONIC UNDER-NOURISHMENT, ILLITERACY AND DISEASE ARE DEVASTATING THE COUNTRY-SIDE, SAID SJT. RAHUL SANKRATYAYAN IN HIS PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS TO THE FIFTH SESSION OF THE ALL-INDIA KISAN CONFERENCE HELD AT PALASA (ANDHRA) ON TUESDAY.

Proceeding Sjt. Sankratyayan said:

"An Indian village presents an aspect of terrible decay ill-fed and half-naked human beings living in delapidated mud huts or rickety thatched structures, with no furniture and very scanty household belongings. The great majority of peasants cannot get even one decent meal a day. About 95 per cent of the village dwellers are illiterate and preventible disease takes an alarming toll of life.

TYPES OF LAND OWNERSHIP

One of the main features of the Agrarian Constitution of the country is the predominance of landlordism and State ownership over peasant proprietorship. Taking into account only the major types of land ownership, we can divide agricultural land into the following four regions.

1. The region of big and middle sized landlord estates.
2. The region of the State ownership of land.
3. The region of peasant proprietorship.
4. The regions of plantations.

The big and middle sized landed estates are found mainly in Bengal, the northern district of Madras, the Central Provinces, Bihar, Orissa and Oudh. These estates together cover about 50 per cent of the total arable area and accommodate about 60 per cent of the total population. Thus the bulk of the Indian peasantry lives directly under the rule of feudal landlords.

OVER-TAXATION

The Indian peasantry is perhaps the most heavily taxed peasantry in the world, in view of the extremely meagre margin of profits on which it subsists.

Land tax throughout the country rose to an unprecedented level within a few decades of the establishment of British rule. In ancient India, according to the laws of Manu, land tax normally fluctuated between 8 and 16 per cent of the gross produce. Under Akbar, it never exceeded 33 per cent. In neither of these cases were the peasants obliged to pay any other taxes. Under British rule, however, land tax has never fallen below 50 per cent of the gross produce while in many cases as much as 75 per cent has been charged. The present system of taxing agricultural property does not in the least take into account the capacity of the cultivator to pay. No exemption from taxation is allowed to peasants with small incomes, although town dwellers are given a preferential treatment in this respect in the form of exemption from income tax or municipal rates for income below a certain minimum.

BURDEN OF LANDLORDISM

In ancient India the cultivator of the soil was always considered to be its owner. The Moghuls also never recognised the proprietary rights of middleman in land. But in response to the financial and political exigencies of their rule the British administrators created and fostered big landlord interests.

According to the permanent settlement of Bengal of 1793 all revenue collectors were declared proprietors of the areas over which their authority as revenue collectors extended, while the actual cultivators were deprived of all the rights and privileges which they had enjoyed from times immemorial. This was the first step in the direction of foisting a class of big landed proprietors on the agrarian system.

The cultivators are obliged to borrow at exorbitant rates, not only for satisfying their elementary wants but also for meeting the ordinary costs of cultivation, as for example, for buying seeds, cattle agricultural implements etc. The rates of interests vary from about 12 to 300 per cent. while the money-lenders resort to various illegal devices, such as the manipulation of accounts, wrong entries, false receipts etc. in order to squeeze the utmost out of the indebted peasants.

That land has been rapidly passing into the hands of the money-lenders in every province is a fact beyond the dispute.

NATIONALIST MOVEMENT

It is however necessary to take into account the attitude of the nationalist movement towards the agrarian problem. It cannot be denied that, so far, the Indian bourgeoisie has held the hegemony of this movement. It is important to note that the bourgeoisie in its early efforts at building up modern industry had to dissolve the feudal relations in land and had to put an end to many forms of feudal exploitation.

I submit with all the emphasis at my command that the Socialist reorganisation of agriculture will alone solve the agrarian problem of our country. Unless the whole land system is thoroughly overhauled and reconstructed on the principles of socialism no permanent relief can be given to the peasantry. In a socialised agricultural economy, technical improvements will be secured rapidly and with lasting benefits for the cultivating classes. The disappearance of parasitic feudal and commercial interests will lead to an unprecedented expension of agriculture enterprise on a nation wide scale.

T. U. MOVEMENT

The bitter experience born of the capitulatory policy of the Congress High Command has naturally awakened all the exploited sections of the Indian society, especially, the workers and peasants to the urgency of building up their class organisation. The trade union movement to-day is a highly important and significant factor in the national movement. Kisan organisations have also developed rapidly in all parts of the country during the last five or six years and a real class conscious peasant leadership is coming on the political stage as a strong and vital element is the revolutionary forces for national liberation.

But while developing their class organisations the peasantry and the working class have not neglected to penetrate the Congress. For, the Congress has to be developed into a real united anti-imperialist front of the Indian people.

ORGANISATIONAL TASK

Let me in the end draw your attention to some of the organisational tasks that demand immediate attention. The kisan movement is yet organisationally weak. It has so far served as a useful agitational platform but it must be admitted that we have not yet been able to consolidate fully the consciousness and the militancy that we have created through our propaganda and the day to day partial struggles. I am sure this conference will after considering them, device ways and means of liquidating the internal weaknesses of our organisation as effectively and as rapidly as possible.

Address Read By Delegate

The address was read by a delegate, the President being in custody at Allahabad arrested under the Defence of India Rules.

NEPALESE DISAPPOINTED

HIGHER MILITARY APPOINTMENTS

DEHRA DUN, March 26.

"I am glad to not that you have been living here in India for generations and have made this country your home, and have the same love towards your motherland, Nepal, as those who live in Nepal itself have," observed Sir Bahadur Shamsher Jung Bahadur Rana, Commanding General Nepalese Contingent, India, in replying to an address of welcome presented by the Gurkha Sudhar Sabha on behalf of the Gurkha residents of this district.

His Excellency was pleased to note that despite their long stay here, their love for their mother country had not been lessened even a jot. This fact, His Excellency added, was known to his father and he assured them that His Highness the Maharaja of Nepal, had the same love towards them as towards his own subjects in Nepal. As regards their grievances in respect of securing higher appointments, civil and military, His Excellency said he would convey their wishes to the Maharaja.—A. P.

Police Raid 24 Villages And Arrest 36

AHMEDABAD, March 26.

The District Police with the assistance of the Baroda State Police have apprehended a gang of dacoits who were alleged to have committed dacoities in the villages of Baroda State and British India across the border.

It appears that the leader of the gang was captured by villagers and handed over to the police while returning from a garba party in a village. The police subsequently raided about two dozen villages and arrested 36 alleged members of the gang.

The police are still in pursuit of other members of the gang whose total number is believed to be fifty.

The police have also seized from the alleged dacoits looted property and loaded guns and cartridges.—A. P.

Andrews Operated A Second Time

CALCUTTA, March 26

Enquiries made this morning vealed that Mr. C. F. Andrews, who underwent an operation for the second time yesterday in the Presidency General Hospital, is progressing satisfactorily.—United Press.

MURDERED WHEN OUT HUNTING?

MYSTERY OF MISSING SOLDIERS

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, March 26.

C. I. D. investigation into the mysterious disappearance of two British soldiers from Cawnpore sometime ago has now resulted in arrest of one person who was caught when carrying a butt-end of a gun believed to be of the missing soldiers.

Later four other persons were also arrested following discovery of some parts of cycle lamps.

It is believed that two soldiers were murdered in village in Cawnpore District where they went for hunting.

EX-MEMBER OF RANGOON COUNCIL SHOT DEAD

HOUSE ADJOURNED AS MARK OF RESPECT

RANGOON, March 25.

The House of Representatives to-day adjourned for five minutes as a mark of respect to the memory of U Maung Gyi, Chief Officer of the Gyobingyauk Municipal Council, a former member of the Legislative Council, who as a victim of a shooting outrage had succumbed to his injuries in the Rangoon General Hospital.

U Maung Gyi was returning home in the evening when an unknown assailant aimed a revolver from a close range and shot him through the back. The assailant is still at large and police inquiry is proceeding.—A. P.

BRITAIN AND THE FINNISH TRAGEDY

(Continued from page 6)

the Finns, or was it to "spread the war" and attack the Russians?

★

The behaviour of the Swedes throws an alarming searchlight on the whole European situation. No one doubts the sincerity of their sympathy for the Finns, to whom they have given much money, some arms, and a few volunteers.

In sentiment, they are certainly friendly to the Allied cause. They suspect that a victorious Russia may one day revive the old Tsarist plan for cutting a road across their territory to Norway's Atlantic port of Narvik. Yet, to aid the sister democracy of Finland, and to ensure their own future safety, they refused to open a road for an Allied force acting in the name of the League.

What they feared is no secret. They were convinced that the German answer to an Allied expedition would be a landing in Southern Sweden.

They may have argued that the Germans, masters of the Baltic Sea, could have sent and maintained a very much larger force than the Allies. Once in possession of the Swedish iron-ore fields, it might have been difficult to dislodge. In vain did the Allies offer them repeatedly the most formal guarantees of protection. Their dread of Germany held them paralysed.

To blame their inaction is useless. What concerns us is to understand it. The Swedes are an able and observant people, who have formed their own estimate of the relative capacities of the two sides in this war. They know all about our long purse, and our staying power, yet nothing will induce them to rely on our protection. What, then, is amiss? Is it our leadership?

★

Certainly, in this instance, it has been deplorable. The reader may recollect my own strong opinion repeatedly expressed. On several grounds these articles have opposed the dispatch of an expeditionary force to Finland. The technical objections were overwhelming, but chiefly it seemed folly to drive Russia finally into Germany's camp.

But Mr. Chamberlain has brought upon us all the disadvantages of both policies. First, he hesitated (as I think, rightly) to give this form of aid to the Finns. He then changed his mind, when it was manifestly too late. Not content with this, he made his offer with the utmost publicity, and thereby courted a public defeat.

That is not all. We now know that when the Russians made up their minds to end the Finnish war by negotiation, they went in search of an intermediary not to Berlin, nor to Stockholm, but first of all to London.

That surely was Mr. Chamberlain's opportunity. The terms they suggested may have been too stiff, though they were much milder than those they have since imposed. A wise statesman would, at least, have tried to use this chance. He would have welcomed the change in Russia's attitude, suggested some modification in the terms, and held out, by way of compensation, an improvement in Anglo-Russian relations.

With skilful diplomacy the first steps might have been taken towards detaching Russia from Germany. But no attempt was made to explore this opening. Mr. Chamberlain was content with a blunt refusal. The result is that the Finns have got an even harsher peace and Russia is more than ever our enemy.

★

In the long struggle with the Fascist Powers the leadership on our side has been consistent only in its ineptitude. Twice the possession of sea-power gave us our chance. By closing the Suez Canal in the Abyssinian affair we could have brought down Mussolini with a crash. Again, in the Spanish war, by naval action we could have protected the Peninsula from German and Italian invasion with a minimum of risk to ourselves.

Mr. Chamberlain's main blunder was to antagonise Russia by his surrender at Munich. He has now finally consolidated against us a vast continental bloc that can operate on internal lines against all the trembling neutrals on its fringes. Against it, sea-power can now do little, for it cannot be reduced by our blockade.

It is late to attempt to undo these follies by a change of leader ship. Yet, until we make it, the prospect of victory is dim.

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WHY THEY OPPOSED CONGRESS RESOLUTION

Communists Justify Their Stand

Messrs. R. D. Bharadwaj, Dr. Ashraf and V. D. Chitale, Communist members of the A.I.C.C. have issued the following statement:—

Much criticism has been levelled against the Communist delegates to the Ramgarh Session of the National Congress because they voted against the main resolution after their amendments were defeated. Pandit Nehru deplored it, Comrade Meherally found it inexplicable. Acharya Narendra Deo said it was a repudiation of United Front Line.

Our reason for voting against the resolution is plain. We want that the Congress should give up the disastrous policy of stalemate, of waiting and wavering. It should not leave the initiative in the hands of imperialism to hit out against the forces of national struggle to crush them piecemeal. We want the Congress to ban all further negotiations, to declare nationwide mass civil disobedience and to begin immediately preparing for the same.

The resolution wants exactly the opposite. It postpones struggle. In spite of noble declaration, it leaves door open for compromise. Pandit Nehru and the C. S. P. leadership said it was a resolution of struggle hence all must unite in supporting it. Hardly the echo of their words had died in the A.I.C.C. hall, when Gandhiji told the delegates in clear and unmistakable words that it was not a declaration of struggle. He was not going to call mass civil disobedience till Khaddar was universalised, till Hindus and Muslims effected "a heart union", till untouchables were touched.

The Working Committee refused to bring forward any resolution condemning the growing repression in the country. The meaning of all this is plain enough. The Right-wing leadership is determined to postpone struggle, make no real preparation at all for it. Their policy must result in the struggles of workers and peasants against the economic and political effects of war, which are raging throughout the country mostly under the leadership of the Communists, being crushed in isolation.

ALI ASHRAF DETAINED IN HAZARIBAGH JAIL

PATNA: March 23.

The following Press Note has been issued by the Director of Publicity, Government of Bihar:—

As questions have been asked in the Press as to the whereabouts of Mr. Ali Ashraf, the following facts are published for general information:—

Mr. Ali Ashraf was arrested by the police of Patna on the 9th March in accordance with an order passed by the Provincial Government under Rule 26 (1) (b) read with 26 (3) of the Defence of India Rules with a view to prevent him from acting in a manner prejudicial to public order. He is being detained in the Hazaribagh Central Jail.

ERNAKULAM, March 24.—Among the important resolutions tabled by non-officials for debate in the Cochin Legislative Council in April, the one likely to draw much discussion is the Cochin Congress-sponsored attempt to introduce Hindi as an optional subject in all High Schools.—United Press.

DIRTIEST CITY IN INDIA

Engineer's View Of Ahmedabad

AHMEDABAD, March 26.

Ahmedabad holds two records—a square yard of land costs Rs. 2,350 which is the highest in the world, and it is the dirties city in India—according to Mr. B. D. Patel, the city's new municipal engineer who has just taken charge of his office.

"It is well nigh impossible to improve this city with land costing so much as Rs. 2,350 per square yard, according to the latest award of the District Court, which is the highest in the world." Mr. Patel told the Association Press Representative.

Mr. Patel added, "Ahmedabad's five lakhs of people crowd themselves into a space of 20 square miles, whereas Karachi's less than three lakhs are spread over an area of 84 square miles. No donder, then, that Ahmedabad is the dirtiest and Karachi is the most beautiful city in India."

"The only way of improving the city of Ahmedabad," said Mr. Patel, "is to open up the outlying parts of the city which are cheap and link them up with the city by means of a cheap transport system".—A. P.

His Selflessness Was Unique

P. M. LAD'S LECTURE ON LIFE AND WORK OF TUKARAM

The Prarthana Samaj Hall at Girgaum was fully packed on Monday evening by Maharashtrian men and women to hear Mr. P. M. Lad the District Judge of Ratnagiri who delivered an interesting speech on Tukaram the famous saint of Maharashtra.

The Saint was also a devine poet and his poetical work is translated in various languages and his song of devotion are still sung all over the Maharashtra and other part of the Country.

The speaker appealed to the gathering to take live interest in saint Tukaram's teachings.

C. S. P. Arrested In Punjab

LAHORE, March 26.

Mr. Tekram Sukhan, General Secretary of the Congress Socialist Party, Punjab, and a member of the All-India Congress Committee, who returned this morning after attending the Ramgarh Congress, was arrested under the Defence of India Ordinance.

It is understood that he will be kept under detention during the period of war.—United Press.

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Jinnah's Remedy Worse Than Malady

Setalvad Attacks Partition Scheme

EMULATE EXAMPLE OF JAPAN

WHERE THEY ARE ALL ONE NATIONALITY INSPITE OF RELIGIOUS AND CULTURAL DIFFERENCES

BOMBAY, March 26.

"I am emphatically of opinion that Mr. Jinnah's scheme is against the best interests of all concerned, including the Muslims themselves, and if adopted would lead to disaster" says Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad in the course of a statement commenting on the Muslim League's recent decision for the partition of India.

Sir Chimanlal says: In expressing my views about Mr. M. A. Jinnah's scheme of partitioning India into independent autonomous Hindu and Muslim states I may say that I am no admirer or supporter of the Congress. I have strongly condemned the methods of the present Congress leaders and the way in which the Congress governments in the various provinces used their majorities in the legislature in utter disregard and even contempt of all views differing from theirs.

I am at one with Mr. Jinnah in thinking that in any democratic system of government that may be applied to India, under present Indian conditions, statutory safeguards should be embodied in the constitution for the protection of the religious, cultural, economic and other interests of minorities.

My strong disapproval, of his scheme of partitioning India cannot be suspected of any communal bias.

REMEDY WORSE THAN DISEASE

I grant that the Muslims have not been properly treated by the Congress governments. But it is not the Muslims alone who have to complain. Large sections of caste Hindus, the Scheduled Classes and various organisations have also complained bitterly against the rule of the Congress party. But granting fully the existence and extent of the evil, the remedy that Mr. Jinnah proposes is infinitely worse than the disease.

As far as I am able to understand his scheme, he wants the partition of India into Hindu and Muslim Indias, Muslim India consisting of autonomous sovereign states constructed out of areas like Punjab, Bengal, Sind and Baluchistan where Muslims predominate and similar Hindu sovereign states where Hindus predominate.

It is not clear whether the sovereign Muslim states would federate for common purposes like defence, tariffs, etc., but I presume they will have to do so. The same applies to the Hindu states.

As Mr. Jinnah's desire is to give the Muslims and Hindus their separate homelands, the ideal thing would be to repatriate the Hindus in the contemplated Muslim states to the Hindu states and 'vice versa.' But this is impracticable as the Hindu and Mahomedan populations with their economic and business interests in the areas in which they are at present, will refuse to move. The result must be that the thorny question of minorities will still remain alive in the Moslem as well as Hindu states and will be more bitter than ever.

What about the Depressed Classes who number 70 millions and who differ from the Congress and the caste Hindus as violently as the Muslims? Are they to have a separate homeland and state of their own? And what about the Indian States and their populations that are geographically in either the north, or central or southern region of India? In Kashmir 90 per cent of its population consisting of Muslims is under a Hindu ruler, and Hyderabad 90 per cent of whose population is Hindu, is ruled by a Muslim ruler.

In the proposed arrangement you cannot keep the Muslim population of Kashmir under Hindu rule and the Hindu population of Hyderabad under Muslim rule. His Exalted Highess the Nizam of Hyderabad and His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmere must either abdicate or change their thrones.

Then the two main autonomous groups of Hindu and Muslim States will have to maintain their separate armies, navies and air force, because they are to be independent and outside the British commonwealth, involving a crushing financial burden. They will soon have customs barriers against each other and there is sure to be conflict in many directions, and sooner or later there will be war between the two states.

Mr. Jinnah asserts that Hindus and Muslims can never form one Indian nation because they neither inter-marry nor dine together and have two different religious philosophies.

Why, among the Hindus there are numerous different castes and they do not dine together and inter-marry. Even among the Depressed Classes there are water-tight sub-divisions who do not inter-dine and inter-marry.

The Jains, the Buddhists, the Lingayats, the Tamils and Telugus have different religious philosophies and worship different gods.

The Shias and Sunnis have acute religious differences, resulting in sanguinary riots. Are all these to be closed and treated as different nations? Moreover, it must not be forgotten that the forefathers of a very appreciable number of Muslims were Hindus who got converted to Islam.

MUSLIMS UNDER HINDU LAW

In Bombay province, the forefathers of the present Khojas and Memons were Hindus (Lohanas and Bhatias) who embraced Islam 200 to 400 years ago. They have preserved to such an extent the customs and manners of their original community that till only three years ago when legislation was passed to bring them fully under Muslim law, the Khojas and Cutchi Memons were governed by the Hindu Law of property, inheritance and succession.

The Muslims in Bombay and Gujarat mostly speak, talk and write in their homes in Gujarati or Cutchi, and those in Maharashtra and Konkan in Marathi. In South India they speak and write the vernaculars of those parts of the country. Similarly the Hindus of the U. P., and the Punjab use Urdu.

Barring their special religious and cultural interests, which can be easily safeguarded, the Muslims and Hindus are subject to the same laws, taxation and abilities and disabilities as any other community.

One is not told what is to happen to the Christians and other non-Hindu and non-Muslim population.

ONLY SOLUTION POSSIBLE

To my mind, the only solution for India is to have one India with a constitution suited to her conditions. It should not be difficult to devise a democratic constitution of such character that the minorities may have perfect security for their interests, religious, cultural and others, and an adequate share and voice in the governance of the country.

The energies of all leaders should be bent to eliminate as far as possible religion from civics and politics and to persuade all people in the country to regard themselves as Indians in everything outside their particular religion.

JAPAN'S EXAMPLES

In Japan, for instance, religion is egarded as a matter for each individual personally with which others have no concern, and it is never brought into public life.

I have seen instances where in one family the father is a Shinto, one son Buddhist and another son Christian, and each goes to his temple or church and worship but they all live together and take part in public life irrespective of their diverent religions.

Their Buddhism. Christianity and Shintosim have diverent religious philosphies and also different cultures, but so far as the State is concerned they are all Japanese. I am emphatically of opinion that

Mr. Jinnah's scheme is against the best interests of all concerned, including the Muslims themselves, and if adopted would lead to disaster."

Jinnah Meets Delhi Pressmen.

STRONGER POWER THAN PEN AND SWORD

LAHORE, March 25.

Advice to Muslim women to stand side by side with men in the struggle ahead was given by Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League, replying to an address of welcome presented by the girl students of the Islamia College for Girls at Nawankot, which has from to-day been named after Mr. Jinnah.

Mr. Jinnah said: "No nation can ever be worthy of its existence that cannot take up with it their women and no struggle can be successful without women participating in it side by side with men."

Mr. Jinnah said that there was a stronger power than the pen and the sword in the world and that was woman who alone could teach men how and when to use the sword and the pen, while face to face with difficulties.

Mr. Jinnah also presided at the celebrations in connection with the death anniversary of late Sir Mohammad Iqbal. Mr. Jinnah paid a warm tribute to the services of the poet to the Muslim community.

Sir Abdul Qadir also spoke—A. P.

"There Are Many Ways Other Than Cutting India Into Parts", Says Rajaji

NEW DELHI, March 26.

Strong criticism of the two nation theory has been voiced by Mr. Rajagopalachari in an interview to the press. "I consider it to be a sign of diseased mentality that Mr. Jinnah has brought himself to look upon the idea of one Indian nation as a misconception and the cause of most of our troubles.

"It is not", Rajaji continued the conception of one Indian nation but the mischievous concept of two Indian nations that threatens to lead India to destruction.

He characterised the scheme of partitioning India even from "quasitrival viewpoint" as quite absurd and impracticable. According to him Mr. Jinnah desires fuller amplitude for so-called Muslim provinces to work out their progress without conditions necessitated by composition of India's population and play political forces at centre.

Surely, Rajaji stressed, he can ask for many things other than cutting India into two parts based on medieval conception in order to attain this laudable desire."

The "Statesman" commenting on League resolution blows hot and cold in the same breadth. It blames Gandhiji for "wrong turn in 1919 when he decided to call upon India to fight Britain" and says that the choice for India to separate itself into different countries would be a moral defeat of what Britain stands for. It says partition is becoming live issue and seems inevitable result in view of the attitude which Muslim community appears disposed to adopt.

Bombay Urban Immovable Property Tax Before Federal Court

Appeal Of J. K. Modi And Others Challenging Its Validity

NEW DELHI, March 26.

A petition of appeal on behalf of Jagmohandas Kaliandas Modi and others, challenging the validity of the Bombay Urban Immovable Property Tax has been filed by Mr. R. G. Naik, Agent Federal Court in the Federal Court.

This petition is similar to the one he filed earlier on behalf of Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.

It will be recalled that the suit filed in the Bombay High Court by Jagmohandas and others was dismissed, but they were granted a certificate permitting them to appeal to the Federal Court. Both appeals are now before the Federal Court and no date has yet been fixed for hearing.

It is understood that notices will shortly be issued to the respondents in the case, the Government of Bombay, and the date of hearing the appeals will be fixed after the respondents have filed their written statement.—A. P.

High Court Admits Govt.'s Appeals In Three Prohibition Cases

Special Bench To Decide Whether Govt. Notification Of July 17 Was 'Ultra Vires'

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia and Mr. Justice Sen at the High Court to-day admitted the appeals filed by the Government of Bombay in three prohibition cases recently disposed of by two Presidency Magistrates.

These, along with the appeal filed by Sheth Chinubhai of Ahmedabad, will be heard together by a Special Bench which, the Advocate General stated, was intended to be constituted to decide the points of law involved in them.

In the first appeal, Mr. Coelho, Second Presidency Magistrate, had acquitted one Abdul Kadar Abubakar and three others of a charge under section 43 (1) (b) of the Bombay Abkari Act, or, in the alternative, under section 43 (1) (c), for being in possession of illicit country liquor.

It was contended by the Government that the Magistrate was wrong in holding that the object and policy of the Abkari Act were only to secure to the Provincial Government the collection of Abkari revenue and that the executive could not introduce a radical social reform by way of absolute prohibition without reference to the legislature. The Abkari Act, it was contended, gave wide powers of control and prohibition including a power to impose absolute prohibition as to any kind of intoxicant. The Magistrate was wrong in holding that the Government Notification dated July 17, 1939, was unconstitutional.

In the second case, Mr. Coelho had asquitted one Nursimlo Shivaiya of a charge under section 43 (1) (a) of the Abkari Act in respect of possession of a pint of brandy. In his judgment, the Magistrate held that the Government Notification was "ultra vires" of the powers conferred on the Provincial Government by section 14 (B) (2) of the Abkari Act under which they had no power to prohibit by notification the possession of foreign liquor, and that even if they had such a power, they could not exercise it as to all persons in any given area. The object of the Act according to the Magistrate, was to control and safeguard Abkari revenue and, therefore, such an Act could not be used for prohibiting liquor, as that would negative the very purpose for which the Act was promulgated.

CONSTRUCTION OF PROVISION

In appealing against this judgment, the Government contended that the Magistrate was wrong in construing the proviso to Section 14 (B) (1) as an independent provision, and in construing the words "any person or class of persons" in Section 14 (B) (2). It was submitted that the words "any person" would include "all persons."

The third appeal was against the judgment of Mr. Barodawalla, 5th Additional Presidency Magistrate, acquitting Mr. Namdeorao Budhajirao Patil, an M.L.A., and four others, including a singing girl, who were charged with possession of intoxicants in contravention of the Government Notification. The Magistrate had held that the Government Notification was 'ultra vires.'

In this appeal, besides the grounds mentioned in the second appeal, it was submitted that the Magistrate erred in holding that Sub-section (2) of Section 14 (B) did not include within its operation, the possession of foreign liquor by reasons of the proviso to Sub-section (1) and that, therefore, the Government Notification must be construed so as not to extend to foreign liquor purchased by any one for his 'bona fide' private consumption. It was further submitted that the Magistrate had erred in holding that there was no intention on the part of the legislature by enacting Section 14 (B) (2) to empower the Provincial Government to declare, by a notification, absolute prohibition in regard to foreign liquor.

Edgar Wallace Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — THE FEATHERED SERPENT CASE

YOU WANT TO ESCAPE, WADE? BUT WHAT FOR, MAN? YOU'RE CLEARED ALREADY!
THE FEATHERED SERPENT DOESN'T KNOW THAT!
IF I BREAK JAIL AND GET BACK TO HIM, HE MAY STILL THINK MY MEMORY'S LOST! WE MAY GET SOME EVIDENCE AGAINST HIM!
OKAY, JIM! MAKE IT GOOD!
SO FAR, SO GOOD! IT WON'T BE AS EASY TO FOOL THE FEATHERED SERPENT!
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